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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CONQUEST OF THE ANTARCTIC

A meteorological observer at work in Antarctic Survey. One purpose of the British Scientific Survey is to investigate the possibility of permanent posts for South Atlantic weather forecasts.

BIG POWER RACE FOR ANTARCTIC

(Pages 6 & 7)

OUR SERIAL STORY

12TH INSTALMENT

CHAPTER XXVIII
A Study in Conflicts

Ghostly monk and the fearsome shape of the hound that haunted the pasture, both—in the moment of the mummy's swift dissolution—vanished ....vanished, not as a flame vanishes, or as a shadow, but as the fading away of a pile of loose sand under wind where the sea is near. They slipped away to nothingness, strangely and weirdly enough, as had the firm corpse of Thorrold, the elder, gone down to its primary matter—dust.

Thorrold had reeled up to a buttress of oak and stood livid and gasping, looking at the stance that they had occupied. Igod still prayed; but Magerison rushed forward like a man gone mad—for on the peat floor lay in ordered array the jewels he had taken from the crop of the wild duck; that handful of gems stolen from him when he had been attacked and knocked unconscious in the study!

He had no perplexity of thought at that precise instant, as to how the gems came to be there; all he knew was that they were loose jewels to the value of two thousand pounds, and, as such, were to be retrieved and safeguarded. He picked them up.

Turning about he found Thorrold, his nerve regained, looking with awe and bewilderment on the loose sepia matter which, like crumbled opium cakes or broken mushroom spawn, littered the table and littered the chair set within the chamber. That was the dust of his brother.....surely since time began no stranger meeting of two men, so related, could have come to pass. The scene in such surroundings was repulsive, horrible. Magerison hastily stepped forward and grasped old Thorrold's arm. He led the Master of Thorroldan away from the terrible place, and so shut from his eyes that awful sight.

Thorrold stayed away thereafter.

So it came about that Igod and Magerison together collected all that monkish treasure into one heaped and glorious pile. Plate and gems, manuscripts and sacred vessels; priceless scrolls and wonderful works in fretted amber, cornelian and agate (lamps and censers these) creeping with the captured sungleams of ages past, all were set in methodical array on the stout table. And certain dispositions of the elder Thorrold's remains had to be made, a grim task that Magerison undertook reverently, and old Igod helped as reverently, to consummate....

Time passed, fleeting as those dread shadows that had been beneath the earth; and now it was full dawn, and the location was the study of Thorroldan Priory once again. Igod and Magerison had made five journeys with the treasure—five walks toward the swaying ladder and the brazen bolted secret door, laden with wealth, five journeys back to the chamber empty-handed and silent ..... and those movements of feet made movements as important in the lives of these two strangely dissimilar men. Without a word being spoken, the "understanding"—(one could not exactly term it "friendship")—between Igod the dour and Magerison the brilliantly consequent and persistently impish, advanced apace. So the way was paved for the ultimate denouement of the mystery of Hound's Pasture. For Igod had resolved to put trust in Magerison and the younger man had also learned that Igod was trustworthy. Just so strangely as the threads of their lives had come together, so strangely now their thoughts and aspirations found unison

All this had its culmination within the four walls of the study, where Thorrold, waxen-faced and immobile in the thrall of a grief that was vast, sat heedless of all that went on about him.

CHAPTER XXIX
Magerison Explains

Breakfast, a sombre meal, was presided over by Dorothy, who had left her room to hear all that was to pass between the men. Keyed to the highest pich of excitement, yet outwardly calm, she sat amazed by all that she heard. And, as she listened, she found her shaken beliefs in the fundamental integrity of all ordinary things being once more ratified.

For here was scrolled before her, in simple words, the history of the last grim generation of an ancient house. She heard of depths of avarice and of the heights of exultant aspirations; she listened to the unveiling of sin, and found virtue in it, deep hidden as the jewel in the head of the faoled toad; she admired her lover, and regained respect to a certain extent for her grandfather. For old Benjamin Igod, that grim servitor, once more arrayed in thick black suitings, she had always felt awe. Now she tempered that emotion with a maternal tenderness. She saw him, hot so much as an unloved and unlovable figure hewn out of the hard stuff of ancient times to move in an intolerant present, as a strangely lonely and pathetic symbol of servitude. The man had gained nothing from a life-time's devotion but isolation, and out of love he had taken nothing that was golden but all that was icy and grey—the dross. For all that, there remained to him a prize the least of all could realise—nobility.

"And", Basil Magerison's even yet buoyant voice was saying, "I think that we'd better set to work and, once and for all, settle this damnable mystery in the grave, it seems, we have all dug for it. What d'you say? Shall we tackle the job without reserve—exchanging confidence for confidenee without any fear of ultimate issues—what do you say?"

"For my part, I say 'yes'" Thorrold made answer.

"In t' Lord's good time all things find ending", old Igod droned. "What t' maister lays his tongue to is good enow word for me.... yes!"

Magerison looked satisfied.

"Would you care to hear my side of the story first?" he queried.

Thorrold, glad for the respite thus offered, nodded. Igod agreed also.

"Then", Magerison continued, "I'll tell you first of all that I am not all that I have represented myself to you to be"—he evaded Dorothy's startled and anxious eyes—"my name, for instance, is Basil Magerison Hulme".

Igod twitched: Thorrold grew wide-eyed.

"Not——not the son of Reginald Hulme——"

"——Up to thirty years ago your family solicitor, no, his grandson, sir! I am the grandson of old Hulme, and from perusal of some of his papers, inherited by me from my father who died suddenly, a matter of a year ago, I tumbled on a strange story: your strange story.

"Now, not being a lawyer, I was free, had I cared, to publish the facts of that yarn to the world. But being, I hope, an honest sort of fellow"—he quizzed Dorothy with a smile, and was glad to receive one in return—"I thought——well——that I'd respect an anciently-given legal confidence.

"However, I thought I'd make it in my way to visit this part of the world and see what had come about in the generation that had elapsed from the —the death of your brother, Thorrold. I didn't think it necessary, apart from my name, to sail under false colours. I am a writer, and I was in Thewle for the 'good of my health'. You see, a lot of my healthiness became, in great measure, due to meeting your granddaughter!"

Old Thorrold moved impatiently; Igod permitted a wintry smile to play about his lips; Dorothy suddenly became ill at ease.

"But let that stand for discussion on some future occasion, eh? I learned in Thewle that one Elton Thorrold lived in the Priory and conducted himself as some ancient feudal baron. Attended by one Benjamin Igod, and one John Barnaby, retainers, and to a certain extent guards and serfs—you must forgive my blunt speaking, Thorrold: affairs necessitate it—I cast about to determine on the reasons underlying the attitude.

"You were sane enough: I speedily assured myself on that point. Physically and mentally sound, although a man no longer young, you had no cause to cut yourself off from the world in such fashion, eliminating all other considerations, I at last determined you lay either under the shadow and the dread of a crime, or were menaced by an enemy—or both. Both it proved to be. Richard Leathley was your enemy; your 'crime'——why, that was concerned about your brother.

"So I read and re-read the documents I held.....when I told you a little while ago that my knowledge of your tortuous ways came from the dead, I meant that they came from your brother; you thought they had come from Leathley. Remember, at that time, I did not know of his death —a little clear thinking would have saved you, I think, a lot of trouble, —he grinned maliciously—"so far as calling in the police was concerned, I mean.

"Your ways were made known to me from diaries lodged in my grandfather's possession, as lawyer, by your brother. The later events—after your brother's —er—disappearance—had been carefully collected and commented on by my father, and this is what I learned:

"You cleared off from Cambridge, Thorrold, while yet a youth, because of some trifling difference in the treatment accorded by your father to you as opposed to that accorded to your elder, yet twin, brother. Your ways were unbalanced even then, Thorrold, nearly half a century ago; that proud, isolated and jealous spirit of you led to your eternal undoing.

"You cleared off and shipped before the mast, eventually finding a location in Australia. You were, at thirty-two, an adventurer in the early gold rushes, running in leash with one Richard Leathley, your evil genius. You had married in Ballarat, and had born to you a son.

"So much, you see, had been discovered. To this fellow Leathley, in an expressive moment, you had evidently told your story—he soon summed up the situation. You would have been, save for a few moments in time, the heir to a vast English estate; at that day all that stood between you and that inheritance was your twin brother whom you hated—or professed to hate.

"In other words Leathley, I take it, said, 'remove that fellow Thorrold, and you've got the whole lot! If you're squeamish over the job, rely on me. I'll see you through!' You listened, as men from the dawn of time have listened to such as he, and you fell, Thorrold; you fell!"

A silence that brooded like a foul, dark bird above its prey, came to the room. When Magerison's merciless narrative was resumed, his words cut through the air like the hissing of steel foils:

"Accompanied by Leathley, you deserted your wife and son and returned to England, and installed yourself at the Green Dragon Inn at Thewle; Leathley acted the role of your valet; your joint treasure, won from the goldfields, was sufficient to enable you to play the part of 'gentleman'. From cautiously made enquiries, I learn that you were then a dour and silent man, black-bearded, very sun-burnt and bent in the shoulders. For all that you were still in the early thirties, you were taken to be at least forty-five to fifty years of ago. No one recognised you as a Thorrold ..... save your brother; your own brother Thorrold, that gentle character that, already, was master of his inheritance at Thorroldan Priory. He, knowing, did not tell. He watched you—carefully Thorrold, carefully—not as a man watches an enemy, but as—as a father, poignantly wounded by the conduct of an erring but beloved son, watches from the first to the last over his boy's welfare, so far that is, as he is able.

"And that man, Thorrold—that man you and that vile cast of a man whom once we knew as Leathley—that man you had determined to murder! And he knew it, Thorrold; he knew it!"

Thorold broke at that. His shoulders heaved, and for the first time in her life, Dorothy knew what a terrible sound is that of a man's hard and hopeless sobbing

(To be concluded)

After the recognition of Israel by the Italian Government, Jews rallied round at a flag hoisting ceremony in front of the Israel Consulate, Rome.

A farewell function was arranged for Mr. Sri Prakasa at the Palace Hotel, Karachi. Mr. Sri Prakasa is seen chatting with lady guests. In the background are Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Pirzada Abdus Sattar.

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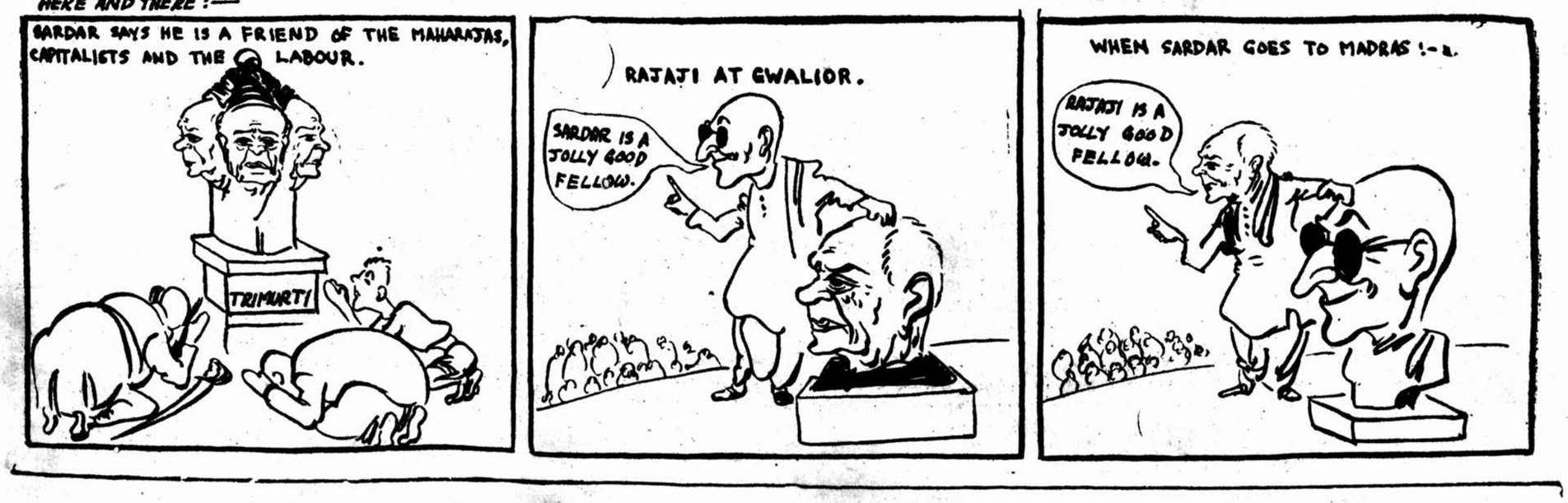
HERE AND THERE :—


SARDAR SAYS HE IS A FRIEND OF THE MAHARAJAS, CAPITALISTS AND THE LABOUR.
TRIMURTI
RAJAJI AT GWALIOR.
SARDAR IS A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW.
WHEN SARDAR GOES TO MADRAS :- 2.
RAJAJI IS A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW.

NEW BLOOD IS OUR ONLY HOPE

India's Batsmen Lack Test Temperament

BY MAHARAJKUMAR OF VIZIANAGRAM

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

"If India is to improve her standard of cricket we must introduce new blood and gamble with youngsters says Maharaj-Kumar of Vizianagram, the celebrated sportsman and critic in the course of this thought-provoking article. The author urges the need for introducing University boys and searching for talent if India is to go to Carribbean Islands in 1951. The Maharajkumar also gives a searching analysis of the causes that led to India's failure in the Test series against the West Indies.

Now that the West Indies Tour is over, I give my impressions for whatever they are worth. From the point of view of the much-needed whipping up of interest in the game, one must be thankful to the West Indies for their visit. After the last tour of the Indian Team to England, immediately after the war, things remained stagnant and stationary. During that period, a Team was selected to go to Australia and, owing to four good players' last minute refusals, India was handicapped and, incidentally, those players could not have the benefit of a tour in Australia. Apart from this, those who made the tour should have benefited and consequently the standard of Cricket in India should have improved; but like all other tours, there was a deal of enthusiasm to begin with, but immediately after returning back to our country, things went back to their former state of affairs. Otherwise, a tour to England and then a tour to Australia should have, in my opinion, brought out the best in us; but, our enthusiasm was only occasional and in phases.

National Game

The Carribbeans, whose tour has come to an end, were immensely popular and Cricket, owing to their tour, has come to be looked upon as a National Game. It is no use thinking in terms of Hockey tennis, cricket or Cricket or Polo being foreign. With the freedom of our country, there is nothing foreign and everything that we have is Indian. Some people think that Polo was originally an Indian game. The origin was not in India. The origin of Cricket may have been in England: but, by adoption and usage, it became part and parcel of our country owing to its popularity.

In the long and very strenuous tour of the West Indies, in which they went round India and Pakistan, they attracted big crowds and it must be said to their credit that they were so unlike others who had come here in a similar capacity to play Cricket with Indians. In the past the tourists that had visited India considered that it was condescending of them to do so; but, the West Indies who, although proved to be the better side from the point of view of ability and strength as against that of India, never for one minute put on airs or made us feel smaller. They only lost at one place; that was at Allahabad—the home-town of our Prime Minister. In that match, our Prime Minister Nehru took a tremendous interest and not ony did he send a contribution towards the expenses of that match, but also followed it up by wishing us God-speed in a message that was widely published and it so happened that Goddard and his men, met their Waterloo there and there alone.

The Delhi Test

Of the five Test Matches played, the one at Delhi was drawn very much in their favour and the clock saved India and had there been a sixth day to the first Test Match, instead of five, the Match, in all probability, would have been won by the West Indies.

The second Test Match at Bombay was similar to the Delhi one. In this case also, the five-day duration came to the rescue of India; but, the Calcutta Match would have gone in favour of India had there been a sixth day to that Test; and India would have won handsomely. It may not have been necessary at all for a sixth day in Calcutta; but for the fact that the Indian players were definitely under orders of the skipper to play for a draw as it was considered risky. Thus, their natural game of aggression was subdued into one of defence.

The fourth Test Match was won outright by them at Madras.

Thrilling Match

Then came the fifth and final Test at Bombay which broke all records as far as crowds were concerned; and on the last day of the Match there were forty-five thousand people and most assuredly, it was the most thrilling match that I have ever seen; and, when I say that, I mean a lot; because of my past experience of English, Australian, South-African and West Indies Cricket. This Match should have been won by India and I have no doubt in my mind that had the West Indies played in the same spirit as they had done on the previous four days and right through the tour, a win by India was as certain as night follows day. When I say: "Had they played in the same spirit," I do not mean that they were outside the bounds of the laws of the game; but, as India were in a position to win, the West Indies need not have wasted quite so much time in arranging their field and bowling so much away from the batsmen. Very often the ball was so far away from the batsmen that it was only possible to contact such bowling with a polo stick and not with a Cricket bat. I cannot blame the West Indies for hanging on to the Rubber as they had won at Madras. Test Matches unlike the glorious years of the past when the old brigade used to play, have now become a thing of measuring the strength of one country as against another and the feeling that it is sport, has, in many ways, disappeared within the last three decades or so, with the result that Test Matches are not merely played, but are fought with only one thought, that of a win and a win only. There were only six runs for India, to register her first Test Victory;—so close and yet so far. It was 'Mr. Clock' that prevented India from winning, but, without any disrespect to our friends, the West Indies, they could have played their normal game rather than delay the proceedings as they had done; but, as I have said, they were within the laws of the game and from their point of view, they were justified and particularly so, as Test Matches have come to be looked upon as national events. Whatever may have happened on the last day of the match, one thing stands out clearly that the Carribbeans were a lot of men who were good mixers and excellent fellows to meet and if they have taken the Rubber, then, it was not inconsistent with the way that they had played in the other Test Matches; for, they should have won the Delhi and Bombay Tests—One and Two—and the fourth, in any case, they won outright at Madras; and even if India had won at Calcutta and also the last Test Match Bombay one must not grudge acknowledging that they were the better side Whilst I had great admiration for them as a Team, I would have preferred their trying t o get the Indians out at Bombay rather than sit on the fence as they had done.

Wanted New Blood

All through these Test Matches, it became a common practice for the Indian side to do well in the second Innings and in all the Five Test Matches they fared badly in the first Innings. This, obviously, is due to the lack of Test temperament—a temperament that we must develop, if, in the international field of cricket, we have to establish ourselves as on a level with others. Why did we fail in each of the first Innings of the five Test Matches? Merely because we have not developed a sense of responsibility. That responsibility only dawned on us whenever we were faced with a deficit on the first Innings. This means that we must introduce new blood and give a go-bye to some of those that have already played in England and then in Australia and then against the West Indies and gamble with youngster; and whenever a country takes risks, it forges forward; because, along with that risk a spirit is created amongst the youngsters, a feeling of 'Do or Die,' and then, they become real class Cricketers. If we are to go, as it is hoped, to the Caribbean-Islands, in 1951, we must introduce some University boys; search for talent; look for it and find it. It is there; but, all we need is, proper coaching and discipline and a sense of responsibility that, when you take the field, you take the field for your country and for your team and not for your own.

Glaring Omissions

It is, in my opinion, a great mistake to have five selectors as we had during this tour. The maximum number of selectors, as far as I know, in any Country, never exceeds three and the Captain is always co-opted and his advice is sought and even respected, but he has never the right to vote. The great pity of it is that our selectors only watched Test Matches and sometimes selected a Test Team a month before the Match forgetting or

(Continued On Page 26)

"COMMUNISM THOUGH VERY ACTIVE IN E. PAKISTAN WAS NOT GAINING MUCH GROUND"— says- The Governor of Pakistan.
COMMUNALISM
COMMUNISM.
AND HERE IS THE WINNER.
BUT WHERE ARE THE MEN?
I PROMISE YOU 14 NEW 'DROMES!
WHAT WE NEED IS MONEY!
AND HE CALLS HIMSELF A HISTORIAN
"GOVT SHOULD BE CHANGED BY THE BALLOT AND NOT BY STRIKES".
HISTORY OF COMMUNISM
FROM COMMUNISTS.

Chattar Manzil, the historic building of Lucknow which the U. P. Government has offered to the Central Drug Research Institute of India is a

PALACE WITH HISTORY BEHIND IT

(BY S. K. CHELLIAH).

The Prime Minister of India, while presiding over the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, announced the offer of the United Provinces Government to place at the disposal of the scientists a historic building popularly known as the Chattar Manzil at Lucknow for housing the Central Drug Research Institute of India. This magnificent building which has about 60,000 square feet floor area and 70 to 80 rooms in its three storeys was the palace of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the last ruler of Oudh. With alterations to suit a modern science laboratory, it would be ready for starting research work in India shortly. With the establishment of two central laboratories—the Cheluvamba Mansion in Mysore to house India Central Food Technological Research Laboratory and the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah's Palace in Lucknow, the Chattar Manzil to house the Central Drug Research Institute of India—the first phase in the founding of a chain of national laboratories in the country initiated by Dr. B. S. Bhatnagar will be nearly complete.

Imposing Structure

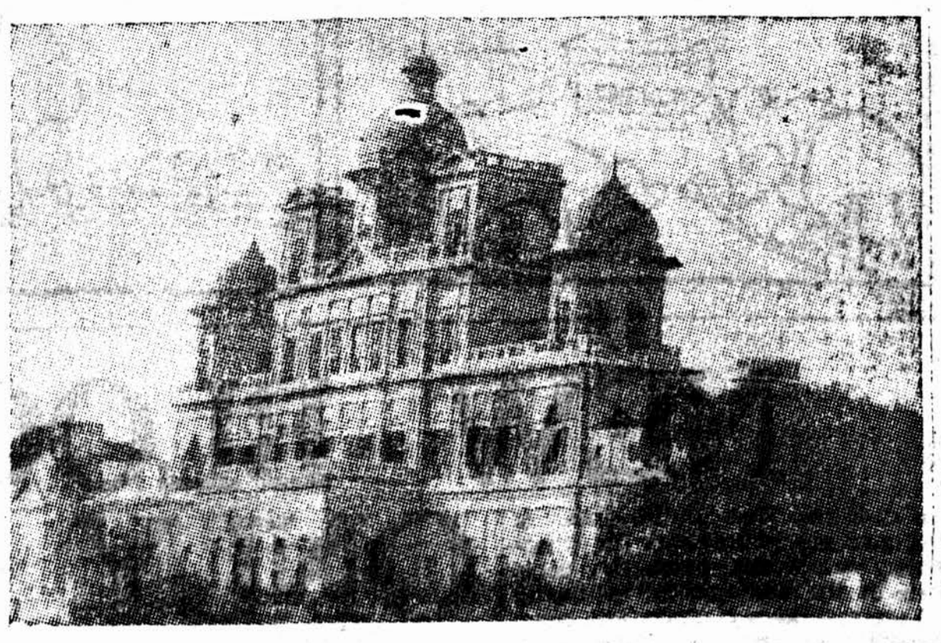
The Chattar Manzil Palace which was occupied till recently by the United Service Club, is one of the grandest structures in Lucknow though according to critics of art and architecture the building is "a flagrant example of the hybrid style of Mohamadan architecture allied to debased French and Italian art." The palace was chiefly intended as quarters for the king's wives. Miss Eden visited the city of Lucknow just before the great Mutiny and was so overjoyed at seeing the Chattar Manzil that she wrote a fine description of the palace to her home in England. 'The only residence', she observed, 'has coveted in India. Don't you remember reading in the Arabian Nights, Zobede bets her garden of Delight. There are four small places in it filled up in the Eastern way with velvet, gold and marble, with arabesque ceilings orange trees and roses in all directions and with numerous wild paroquets of bright colours flitting about. And, in one place, the arches intersecting each other in all directions and the marble inlaid with cornelian and bloodstone, and in every corner of the place, there were little fountains; even during the hot winds, they say, it is cool from the quantity of water in the fountains playing; and in the verandah there were fifty trays of fruits and flowers laid out before us.....It was really a very pretty sight." There are some other buildings which are embraced in the term Chattar Manzil and they are Darshaa Bilas (Pleasure to the Sight) and Gulistan-e-eram (Heavenly Garden).

The Nawab's Harem

Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the proud possessor of the Chattar Manzil and the last ruler of the Oudh rulers, ascended the 'gadi' in 1847 on the death of his father, Nawab Amjad Ali Shah. Besides his favourite wife, Khas Mahal, a niece of the Minister, Nawab Ali Naqi Khan, he had four more wives, 400 concubines and nearly 30 muta wives. "Muta" is a sort of inferior marriage amongst Muslims which may be binding for 3 hours, 3 days, 3 months or 3 years." For the accommodation of these women he constructed near Chattar Manzil, the Kaiser Bagh at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Fond Of Entertainment

Neglecting the affairs of his kingdom, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah practically spent every minute of his time in the midst of his 'harem' and the innumerable nautch girls. He was immensely fond of singing, music and dancing and it is said that he, wearing the apparels of a woman, would dance before the ladies. Year after year a play would be enacted in his palace, he himself taking a prominent part in it. 'One of the king's wives was actually chosen to represent 'Ghyzalah as she was very beautiful, the honour of representing her was eagerly sought in the 'harem'; others were dressed as peris with silver wings. Another represented Rajah Indra (King of the Peris or Fairies of Hindu Mythology. Others were dressed up as evil genii and their attendants, with black ornaments and black wings and blackened faces. None wished to act these last parts, but at the expression of the king's wishes, none could refuse. The play was acted in the silver baraderi of the Kaiser Bagh in Lucknow, which was divided for the purpose into three compartments. One of these compartments was richly decorated and fitted up as Rajah Indra Court, the pillars being covered with silver paper and the richest ornaments lavished on the ceiling and walls, whilst at nights it was a blaze of lights with chandeliers and mirrors. In the centre was Indra's throne and there the lady representing him sat in state in the richest apparel, attended by crowds of peris. It was a beautiful scene. Whilst all this was going on within, fountains without were playing scented waters and the richest and choicest flowers were in the garden nearby. The seats of the garden were gilded or silvered over so as to shine amid the flowers and fountains; in the day-time the sun's rays lit up the whole and in the nights thousands of lamps. The play lasted for ten days and for ten nights this gorgeous scene continued. In another apartment a room was fitted as a royal bed-chamber. It was a sight worth seeing—golden furniture and the beautiful Ghyzalah, her delicate limbs in gauge or muslin edged with golden tissue and her black hair shinning with gems....It was the custom of the king, however, on the tenth day to dance in the baraderi for the entertainment of the multitude and he insisted upon the queen and Kash Mahal and other ladies of the court, giving him presents in money on the termination of the entertainment."



The Chattar Manzil Palace, Lucknow.

Nawab's Misrule

Such a life Nawab Wajid Ali Shah led. The state of affairs which existed during the period of his administration is minutely recorded by Mr. Sleeman in his "Journey Through Oudh" thus: "The king is utterly unfit to have anything to do with the administration, since he has never taken, or shown any disposition to take any heed of what is done or suffered in the country. My letters have made no impression whatever on him. He spends all his time with the singers and the females they provide to amuse him and is for 7 or 8 hours together living in the house of the chief singer, Rajee-od-Dowlah—a fellow who was only lately beating a drum to a party of dancing girls on some four rupees a month. These singers are all Domes, the lowest of the low castes of India and they and the eunuchs are now the virtual sovereigns of the country. The king sees nobody else save singers and the eunuchs. His sons have been put under their care and will be brought up in the same manner. He

(Continued from page 25)

When Big Business Pulls Wire

FREEDOM OF PRESS IS IN PERIL

By Desiree Taylor

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

NEWS today is often regarded as a marketable commodity and sold in bulk: an allegation which contains the germ of truth. For British newspapers, with the exception of "The Daily Worker", are commercial enterprises run primarily for profit. And their content must sell.. at all costs. To this end, circulation is all important, and with it the advertising revenue which enables papers to build a firm financial basis. As Beaverbrook told the British Press Commission: "We have gone out for money making, for no paper is any good for propaganda unless it has a thoroughly good financial position".

In daily paper consideration for profits appears, in most cases, to dominate policy. In the words of Francis Williams, former Editor of "The Daily Herald", the Editor becomes the executive of the proprietor, because national newspapers are such big commercial enterprises with so much capital involved in them"....The necessity of securing a very large advertisement revenue....is over-riding....a man cannot afford to leave the conduct of that newspaper to an editor, who may for a cause of something lose millions of his shareholders' money". There is little reason to believe that the hard-headed newspaper proprietor has an Iota of idealism behind the running of his paper. Profits, pure, hard and simple, are the motive.

How The Gap Is Filled

What is the significance of advertising upon newspaper policy, generally? The memoranda of the N.U.J. makes this clear. Quoting from "The Statistics of Advertising" (1946)—the results of an enquiry undertaken by the National Institute of Economics and Social Research—they bring out the point that 40.8 per cent of the net revenue of all newspapers was from sales and 59.2 per cent from advertising. It is pertinent that the "P.E.P." report on the British Press (1938) stated (page 72) that the pre-war London paper cost 1d.-1-1/4d. to produce, but sales brought in only two-thirds of a penny to the producer. "....the gap being filled and profiits supplied, by the income from advertising"

Financial ramifications of press advertising are startling. The Advertising Association, in its report to the Commission, also referred to "The Statistics of Advertising" report. In 1935, it stated press advertising accounted for 54 per cent of the total expenditure of advertising in Great Britain....some £90 millions were spent annually in the pre-war years on advertising...." In 1943, although the total expenditure on this item had, for obvious reasons, fallen to £35 - £40 millions the Press's share of advertising had risen to over 80 per cent. The Press lords flatly deny that anything in the form of direct pressure was, is, or can be, exercised upon the policy of their paper by advertising interests. This may be the case, but the operative word is "direct". Influence, judging by evidence submitted to the Commission, is infinitely more subtle, and therefore more deadly says D. M. Elliot, of the N.U.J., "...Before the war, it was commonly believed that the Advertising Association had made representations that there should not be too great a concentration on the possibility of impending war, because of the injury it would do to trade and commerce".

100 members of the French Resistance Movement recently raided the offices of the Pro-Vichy Publication "L'Union Realiste" Paris and scattered copies of the publication over the streets as they objected to an article in connection with the Resistance Movement.

Conflict In Policy

It is, however, Francis Williams who exposed most glaringly how pressure can be exerted on the editorial side of a national paper by commercial interests. (in this case, Odhams' Press.) Odham's Press, printers and publishers of "The Daily Herald", hold a majority interest in "The Daily Herald" (1929) Ltd., and are supposed to have the final voice on all matters of commercial policy. The trade unions, who are the minority shareholders, siit on the Board, and are supposed to deal with matters of political and industrial policy. Said Williams: "Conflict did occur (between those responsiible for commercial and political policy)...partiicularly before the war, when the general editorial policy in line with the policy of the Labour Party and the trade unions was...to point out the dangers existing in Germany, and to be extremely critical of much of the policy of the then Chamberlain Government.

On numerous occasions, "...the commercial proprietors of the paper felt that such a policy, if vigorously conducted, was likely to drive away some public support....and some advertising support..and there were a number of occasions when leading articles written either...by myself..or under my instructions, were ..sub-edited..by the Chairman of the Board of Directors..

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'I WAS A KID THEN'

By Joe Louis

There has been a lot of talk about Mike Jackobs using me for a sucker, but that's all wrong. If it wasn't for Mike Jacobs I would never have got to be champion. He fixed it for me to get a crack at the title, and he never once asked me to do anything wrong or phony in the ring. Whe I was in the Army and out of cash he was always good for a loan. He never wanted interest. It was friendly thing. I like "Uncle Mike" I knew he took a gamble on me. He made a lot of money through me, but he figured to lose, too. I don't forget things like that.

When we signed with Uncle Mike, Mr. Roxborough said we were really headed for the big money, and Chappie worked harder with me. He showed me what to do to open up a fighter who came in covered like Natie Brown. He said, "You got to use a can opener on fighters like Natie Brown." He figured an uppercut would be the can opener and it was. You get a few of those in, and you get the corner off. It workerd good. The write-ups I got from the New York men put my name all over the United States then, I got into cartoon strips, like Joe Palooka. I got onto postcards and in the Sunday magazines. They went for that 'Brown Bomber' name big. Mr. Roxborough bought me a Ford car.

Money Gets Bigger

The money got bigger. My end in the Natie Brown fight was over dol. 7,000. When I knocked out Roy Lazer in the third in Chicago on April 12 I got almost dol. 12,000. It never crossed my mind to be making that kind of money because by then I was a pro only ten months. Most fighters put in years before they get dol. 10,000 for one bout. Ten days after I beat Lazer I put Biff Bennett away in one round in Dayton, and three days after that I won from Roscoe Toles in Flint, in six rounds. On May 2, I dropped Willie Davis in Peoria in two rounds and four days after that I took Gene Stanton in Kalamazoo in three rounds. I felt fine. That was only one week before my 21st birthday. I bought a Buick for my birthday.

That Easter I had the house on McDougall Avenue all ready for my mother; I had it all fixed up for her in April. I kept making big money and I bought two more houses, one that my sisters, Emmarell and Susie, live in; one out on Wayne, Michigan, that my stepbrother, Pat Brooks lives in. I pay the taxes on the houses.

People think I felt the best the night I won the world's heavyweight championship from Jim Braddoock. I felt good when I got to be champ but the biggest night was June 25 in 1935 when I beat Primo Carnera in Yankee Stadium, and the biggest ways were the days before the Carnera fight.

Blinded By Lights

I was a kid then. When I came into New York the people like to have swept me away. There were so many newsreel and newspaper cameras the lights get me blind. I had never seen so many writers before in one spot. I was never asked so many questions, not in all my life put together. Whatever happened to me before in other big cities it happened 20 times bigger in New York. I never had so many write-ups and pictures before. The writers asked so many questions I could answer only a small part. I couldn't talk all they wanted. Some said I was sulky. It wasn't that. It was all too big and too much for a kid. But that's the way it looked to them and that's the way they tagged me, and it suck all through my fighting.

In New York I got to see Mayor La Guardia down in City Hall and I gave him a letter from Mayor Kelly in Chicago. Then they took me to Mike Jacob's office and I met with big shots in the fight business. I lived in Harlem a couple of days. I did a show in Harlem Opera House. I punched the bag and I made like I was training, and I came out on a stage with dancing girls. First time I got to do a show. I liked it pretty good, especially the girls.

I met Jack Dempsey in the Forrest Hotel near Times Square. We shook hands and we talked about fighters. When I was a kid in Catherine Street I didn't know about the old-time fighters like Joe Gans and Jack Johnson and Jim Jeffries, but I new about Dempsey. That's why I was glad to meet him. I wanted to be a good puncher like him. I didn't even remember anything special about Gene Tunney When I met him later I had no special feeling about him. He wasn't my ideal fighter because he wasn't a real puncher. Years later, when I was champ and was touring the Army camps, I came across Jim Jeffries in Camp Roberts. He was only a name to me but he's a nice guy. He's old and baldy now.

A lot of papers have said I had racketeers around me when I was coming up, and when I was champ. They said Mr. Roxborough and Julian Black was in on numbers and things like that, and that Chappie did time for cutting a man. Whatever they were or whatever they did before they got to handle me, it had nothing to do with how they treated me, They never asked me to throw a fight. They never tried to work anything shardy. I figured this way; the fight game is a tough game. They knew their way around. They could protect me from racket guys because they knew the angles. Anyone who knows will say they never did anything but what was good for me. That makes sense, because what was good for me was good for them. Another thing, I had people around I could turn to. Ted Jones who handles my books, is a CPA. He was the first Negro ever got into the American Institute of Accountants. I got my lawyer Truman Gibson. He was a civilian aide to the Secretary of War. They have good reputations and they watch things for me (Up to now I have not made mistakes about who I had around me.)

MISS BARBARA BUTTRICK, the 18-year-old girl boxer from Cottingham seen during her training with a sparring partner at the Mayfair Gym. (London).

Crowds Flock To Camp

When Chappie Blackburn and our sparring partners went out to Pompton Lakes 'n New Jersey to get ready for the Carnera fight, the papers whooped it up, especially the Hearst papers. Big crowds came to our camp. I didn't know it then, because Mr. Roxborough didn't tell me, but New York gangsters tried to move in on us. They asked Mr. Roxborough for concessions on picking pockets and on dice games around the camp. Some training camps gave concessions like that. We hired our own cops and kept them out.

I heard later from Mr. Roxborough that before the Carnera fight, a New York mob got him and Mr. Black in a drinking place in Harlem. They tried to cut in on me. They told Mr. Roxborough I was a Negro fighter with Negro managers and we wouldn't go nowhere in the fight game in New York without they got behind us. This was supposed to be some of Owney Madden's midtown mob. They had pieces of other big fighters and they a piece of me, but Mr. Roxborough said "No." Another mob, all gamblers and jewel crooks, tried to buy part of me from my managers for dol. 50,000. I heard about that and I said to Mr. Roxborough, "Mr. Roxborough, you don't see no 'For Sale' sign on my back, do you?" and he said, "No, Joe. We're not selling any part of you." There were rumours in the papers that I was going to be kidnapped, and how the mobsters put a gun in my back and said, "We're taking you over." That never happened. None of that mob ever talked to me. Nor I don't know how it all got straightened out. I only heard that a big shot in the Purple Gang in Detroit got in touch with Mr. Roxborough and told him. "Don't you worry about the mob in New York. We've done things for them, and they've done things for us. We'll get them off you."

Where the mob did get in on my fights, I had nothing to do with it. It was on fight films. There was a law against taking fight films out of one state to show in another state. That law was passed because there was trouble when they showed the Johnson-Jeffries fight pictures in the South. But the New York mob had a set-up where they would sell fight films for a flat price in other states. There was good money in it I heard later that Big Frenchy De Gange, who was supposed to be in the New York mob, bought the rights on all fight films. That ended when the old law was taken off and it was legal again to sell films in other states.

Interest In the Pictures

From 1941 on I had a legal interest in all my own fight poctures. We had it fixed with the Twetieth Century Sporting Club and Medison Square Garden to have RKO produce the films and distribute them. Then (before the first Walcott fight" in 1947, Truman Gibson and Ted Jones worked things out so I was named producer of my own fight pictures, and that's the way ii was with the two Walcott fight pictures. The reason for this was Mr. Gibson and Mr. Jones had put all my business into one corporation, the Joe Louis Enterprises, Inc. Before that I paid 80 per cent taxes on everything I made.

The mobs never got one cent off me. I didn't even know they had tried to cut in on me, not when it was happening. I only heard about it later. My managers just let me go ahead with my training for Carnera. Chappie Blackburn hunted around for the biggest sparring partners he could find. He figured if I was going to take on a giant he would train me on giants. The fgihters he brought in were Seal Harris and Ace Clark and Leonard Dixon. Each one was bigger and heavier than me (I think they weighed from 216 to 268, maybe more.) I worked harder for that fight than for any fight before, because they told me my first New York fight could make me or break me I did a lot of road-work but I had fun, too.

I like fun, but most people don't know it. I like people around me to make me laugh. When I train I like to fool around some. I like to give the foot to fell as doing road work with me. I come in off the road and pull the covers off the boys who are still in the hay when I get back. If that don't wake them I like to give them the water treatment. I get laughs out of things like that.

Is In Good Shape

Come June 25 I was in good shape for Carnera. When I climbed in the ring and looked around I saw the most people I ever saw in one place at one time. There was more than 60,000. This was my first fight in New York and this was the night I remember the best in all my fighting. If you was ever a ragged kid and you come to something like that (night) you'd know. I don't thrill to things like other people, I only feel good. I felt the best that night.

Chappie told me how to start. He said for me to work on Carnera's body until I had him weak there, with his guard down, before I try for his head. I got some hard ones in before the end of the first round, but mostly he just moved and fainted. Carnera tried to scare me with his weight. In the fourth round we came into a clinch and he tries some of that weight lifting on me again. I got him first. I lifted him clear and swung him around. I see his jaw come open and a funny look on his face. No one ever lifted him before, like that. Before he got his jaw closed I hit him on the head and his eyes went glass. I got in more body punches in the next round. I hear his breath stick in his throat. He tried to cover his body. In the sixth I got the nod from Chappie. I went after Carnera's head. I got him on the jaw again and he went down. He came up slow and wobbly and I got him with a left hook and a right cross to the head, and he went down again. He tried to pull himself up by the ring ropes but I could see by the way his mouth worked he wasn't coming up again. When they count my end that night it was $60,000. Mr. Roxborough told me that was the biggest money ever made by a fighter who was pro less than a year.

I got a rest for a couple of weeks. Then I went to Chicago to fight King Levinsky in Comiskey Park, Aug. 7. I didn't use more than ten punches to put him out in one round. I come out of that fight with better than $53000.

Matched With Max Baer

They matched me up after that to fight Max Baer in Yankee Stadium on Sept. 24. I went back to Pompton Lakes and Baer went to Speculator in New York. Mr. Roxborough said he was counting on the Baer fight for my biggest build-up because Baer only lost the heavyweight title a few months before to Jimmy Braddock. When Baer came in the ring he looked in good shape. I felt him out with my left and a jab got his nose bleeding. He had a hard punch, but I don't know what happened to him that night. I don't call no names, but he didn't put up the fight I thought he would. He threw wild punches He left himself wide open. When I come in from the first round Chappie said, "You got him. Just keep up like you're

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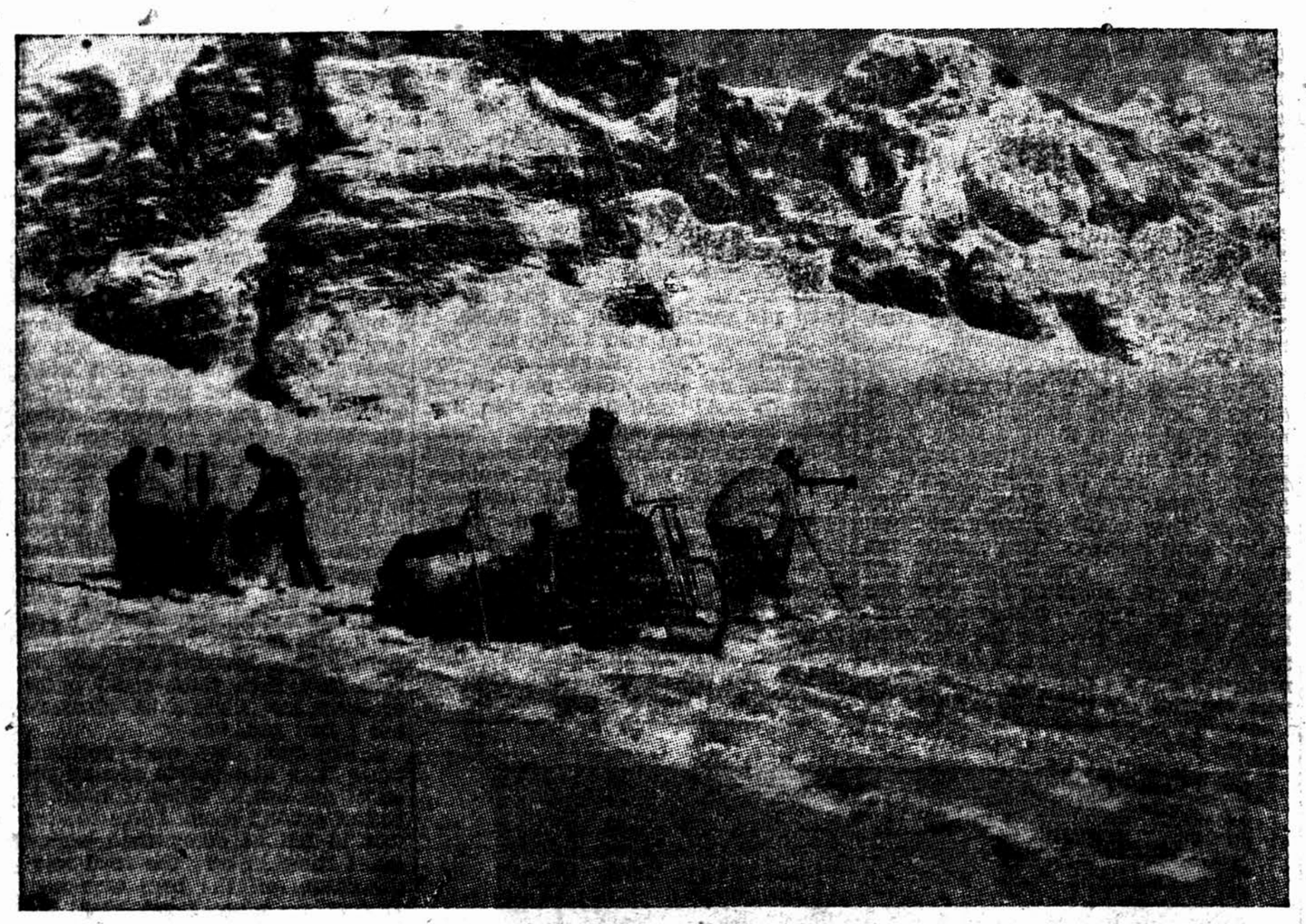
JOE LOUIS' LIFE STORY WILL REGULARLY APPEAR IN THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

RACE FOR TERRITORIES



This a British survey party from an island base Graham's Land, past of the Antartic Continent. Even this northern part of it, some 1,550 miles from the South Pole, is an inhospitable land almost entirely covered with snow and ice.

French Expedition To Try Token Colonisation

(BY THOMAS R. HENRY)

THE first of a proposed annual series of expeditions by which France expects to confirm her territorial claims to the so-called "French En CIAVE" of the Antartic continent now is entering the ice-filled southern ocean west of the 180th Meridian.

The expedition consists of ten men under the leadership of Paul E. Victor head of last summer's French Greenland expedition. Its ship is a converted U. S. navy net tender declared surplus after the war. It is equipped with many of the latest devices of science, supplied by American manufacturers and scientific institutions for test under the super-rigid conditions of the Antarctic winter night.

The objective is to establish during the present Antartic summer a base camp on the shore of Adelie land. This territory claimed by France consists of approximately 135 miles of coastline between the 142nd and 137th Meridians east, and continues inland in a pie-shaped wedge Theoretically as far as the south pole.

Victor and his companions will take advantage of the next two months of essentially 24-hour daylight to make a thorough survey of the still largely unknown Adelie Coast and set up their base camp on the ice. There they will spend the next winter night and, according to present plans, will be relieved by a considerably by a consitution next year.

During succeding Antarctic summers, it is proposed to carry out annual replacements of men and supplies to establish at least a theoretical status of permanent colonization This is one of the requirements for an indisputable territorial claim. It is the plan being used by Great Britain's Falkland Islands dependencies Government to stake down the British claim to the Palmar Peninsula, and by Australia in the vast sector of east Antarctica claimed by the commonwealth.

Token Colonisation

A territorial claim also requires accurate mapping of coastline and, as far as possible, interior. This will be one of Victor's essential jobs this year. The French claim to discovery of this part of the Antarctic Coast is undisputed It was the region cited in 1840 by Adm. Jules Dumont D'Urville.

In command of a little exploring fleet of two ships, the corvettes astrolabe and Le Zelee. Admiral D'Urville On December 19th Capt. Charles Wilkes Commander of an American sighted the ice-ramparted shore on December 20, 1840, and according to the version now generally accepted, missed by less than one day the glory of being the discoverer of the mainland of the earth's seventh continent exploring squadron, had sighted land more than 300 miles to the eastward. The northern extension of the continent had been sighted 20 years before —whether by the American sealer Nathaniel Palmar or the British sailor William Bransfield still is in dispute. Only recently has the Palmer, or Graham, Peninsula, which juts far northward toward South America, been accepted by Geographers as an integral part of the continent itself.

Region Of Mirages

The claims to discovery of both captain Wilkies and Admiral D'urville long were in dispute. This is a region of constant mirages where anybody is likely to see anything and pictures which look like coastline appear constantly in vivid greens and silvers projected on the horizon. Only after almost a century did the explorations of Sir Douglas Mawson of Australia confirm that land existed about where Captain Wilkes said he saw it, within reasonable limits of error considering Antarctic visibility.

Admiral D'Urville's reliability is a little better established but the French Government admits frankly that his description of the coast skirted by the astrolabee has litte Geographical standing. Neither is it satisfied with Mawson's map. Fliers of Adm. Richard E. Byrd's 1947 expedition encountered

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ICE AT SOUTH POLE MELTING

Clouds over the south pole are almost transparent. Sometimes more than twice as much sunlight comes through them as through similar clouds in the temperate zone.

This phenomenon, which throws some light on the weird "white darkness" of the Antarctic summer, is reported by Dr. H. C. Petersen, physicist of Comdr. Finn Ronne's expedition based at Marguerite Bay, west Antarctica, last winter.

The dazzling, sometimes nearly blinding, brightness of an overcast day is one of the most striking experiences of anyone who has ventured below the Antarctic Circle. It never has been adequately explained. A common explanation has been that it was due chiefly to a radiation effect.

The surface upon which falls that sunlight which gets through the clouds is pure white. Hence almost 100 per cent of the radiation is reflected. This in turn, is reflected again back to earth when it hits the clouds.

Dr. Petersen compared the amount of sunlight getting through a cloudy sky at Stonington island where the Ronne expedition was based, with records for the blue hill observatory of Harvard University, near Boston.

When the sky was completely overcast in Massachusetts, the records show, only about 20 per cent of the sunshine expected on an entirely clear day gets through to the earth's surface. In the Antaactic, the average under the same conditions is 63 per cent. with a cover of low clouds, about 30 per cent of the incoming solar radiation is received in new England At Stonington Island, the average was 69 per cent, according to Dr. Petersen's report, which has just been released by the office of naval research in new England. At Stonington Island the average was 69 per cent, according to Dr. Petersen's report which has Re-reflection from the snow surface does add greatly to the total effect but it has not ben possible to measure this adequately.

Electron Microscope May Help Locate Oil

Submicroscopic objects, which probably are Fossil Bacteria and which may help in locating oil deposits, are being discovered by use of the electron microscope.

This instrument reveals particles many times smaller than could be detected with any optical microscope such as the infinitestimally minute filterable virsuses that are the causes of so many human diseases.

The new finding of the submicroscopic objects has just been reported to the American Association for the advancement of science here by H. M. Barton and D. J. Jones, geologists of the Phillips petroleum Co. of Bartlesville, Okla.

Oil deposits were laid down in ancient sea bottoms. One of the most valuable clues to their location, it has been recognized for many years, is

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The expedition, under a leader who took part in the famous Shackleton South Polar expedition of 1922, set out from England in 1943. Two bases were established in February 1944. The first task was the erection of sturdy living quarters.

A mass valuable data has been built up by patient daily observation and recording. Here a member of the survey takes a reading from a machine whcih registers the rise and fall of the tide beneath the sea ice on which it is erected.

IN THE ANTARCTIC

POLAR CLOUDS TRANSPARENT

Parts of the Great South Polar ice-cap are at least 1,000 feet thinner than a few centuries ago

Evidence of what seems to be a fairly rapid deglaciation of the earth's seventh continent is presented in the report of Dr. Robert Dodson geologist of the Ronne Antarctic Expedition last winter, which has just been released by the office of naval research.

The Phenomena reported are for the area surrounding Marguerite Bay in West Antarctica, where the base camp was established. But there is considerable likelihood that they are applicable to the continent as a whole.

Dodson was especially impressed with conditions on the Terra Firma islands a group of steep and very rocky islands lying about ten miles offshore. On the largest island of the group there is a flat surface free of ice and covering many acres. There is evidence that this had been covered until relatively recently by a glacier. The marks of the scaping ice sheet are fresh and unweathered. The same geological formation can be found under ice on the adjoining mainland

"It is obvious" Dr Dodson says, "that a short time ago geologicaly speaking the ice was more than 600 feet thick" at this place. "when due allowance for the gradient of the glacier is made, it seems certain that the ice at that time was 1,000 feet thicker on the mainland than at present

"The bed rock of two of the islands is beautifully straited. The orientation of the striations indicates that mainland ice and not a local icecap was responsible for them. They indicate that when formed the land ice extended more than 20 miles beyond its present position."

Dr. Dodson tested all the rocks protruding above the ice with a gieger counter for the presence of Uranium All the tests he reports, were nagative

(Continued from previous page 6)

the presence in rocks of the fossils of Microscopic Sea creatures which could easily be identified by experts

But there are many areas, particularly on the gulf coast, where these fossils either are missings or have no value as landmaks Barton and Jones report, and the Eelectron Microscope investigations were undertaken to find something which might take their place. The objects revealed are smooth and disc-shaped. They are somewhat similar in appearance to the sopores of various extant moulds such as the one from which penicillin is derived Others were tiny rods which appear to be fossilized bacteria. Objects similar in appearance may be mineral formations

These electron microfossils, the geologists report, have been found in deposits representing three geological eras, the first of which is more than 300,000,000 years old.

The findings must be considered, the report says, only as opening the door to an hitherto unknown field of geology Microfossil types specific for underlying oil deposits have not yet been discriminated. This will require an enormous amount of observation and classification.

Several more bases were established from which dog teams set off to explore and survey the almost unknown inland areas. Wireless played an important part in co-ordinating the work of these lonely outposts, some manned by only four men.

Chilean Task Force Out For Bases In Polar Regions

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "B. C. WEEKLY"

A Chilean task force of three ships is about to sail into the Antarctic to carry out an extensive program of scientific exploration and complete the occupation of three permanent bases in polar territory claimed by the South American Republic.

One of these, first occupied last winter Discovery Bay on Greenwich island, one of the south shetlands lying across a narrow neck of land from the celebrated Yankee Harbour, old-time rendezvous of new England and British seal hunters. Here for many years the British Government of the Falkland Islands dependencies maintained a court during the Antarctic summer Chilean naval officers and non-coms have wintered there and will be relieved by a volunteer force.

The second permanent base, first occupied by the Chilean army last winter, is Camp O'higgins at the extreme northwestern point of the palmer peninsula—the most northerly point of Antarctica and also one of the least known. Several sledge journeys inland are proposed to map the northen sector of this area, a snow-covered plateau rising steeply from an elevation of about 2,000 feet, at the location of Camp O'higgins to more than 6.0000 feet 100 miles to the south.

It is a vierd and perilous land, dotted with snow-covered peaks on whose steep slopes mountain glaciers break into Majestic ice-falls dwarfing Niagara The neighbourhood of the Chilean base-called the Louise Phillippe coast is covered with a continuous ice?sheet with occasional rock outcrops. Offshore, for a distance of about ten miles, there are many rocky islands and submerged cliffs The waters are essentially uncharted. During the past year, the officers at the Chilean base have made extensive natural-history collections including several fish believed new to science.

A new base will be set up this year at Marguerite Bay, centre of the most disputed area of the Antarctic This was one of the bases of the Adm. Richard E. Byrd Expedition of 1939. Throughout the war, Great Britain maintained a permanent base there and claims the territory under the Falkland Islands Government. This base is being continued. Comdr. Finn Ronne, Usnr, passed the last Antarctic summer close by and had one clash with the British occupants. This may be considered the longest continuously occupied site in Antarctica, strategically located at the foot of the Palmer Peninsula, and excellent point of departure for expeditions inland.

Capt. Leopold Fontaine, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Chilean navy, proposes this year to install an equally permanent settlement with that of the British, its personnel to be relieved each summer. The Chileans will be thoroughly equipped to withstand the rigors of the winter night, and will be in constant touch with their homeland by radio.

Cradles Of The Storm

A major object will be to carry out meteorological observations to supplement those reported by British and Americans in the past. These are of special importance because the Marguerite Bay area is one of the cradles of storms which sweep up the western coast of South America. During the summer, northern winds blow continuously for weeks at a time and near by are some of the Antarctic "hell holes," gigantic funnels formed by coastal mountains through which are forced hurricane winds from the pole.

Once the Chilean party is installed

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A comprehensive programme of surveying, charting and general research on the natural history of the region has been carried out. This is one of the base laboratories in which geological specimens and fossils yielded their information.

A picture taken during the southern "summer" of one of the Post Offices, established at the main bases in contact with the outside world. The pig later provided meat. Human diet and adaptability were among biological researches.

When Ellen Terry And Irving Swayed London Theatre

Ellen Terry in the part of Beatrice.

The first time I saw Ellen Terry was at the Lyceum, when I was seven years old. Seven may seem young to have been going to the theatre. But I come of a family which has been connected for a very long time not so much with the theatre itself as with opera and with music.

My grandmother used to tell me how she remembered her father, Keble Mapleson, being fetched in a sedan chair to conduct on gala nights at the opera. My mother and father had both wanted to go on the stage, and had both been prevented. They loved the theatre and were regular first-nighters. So, at seven, I saw Ellen Terry as Portia and Henry Irving as Shylock

From that moment I was bewitched. I read the Shakespearean plays; I learned some of the speeches by heart; I made up my mind to be an actress. When I had been specially good or when I had been to the dentist, and was told that I could have anything I wanted, I never asked for chocolates, or to go to a pantomime or circus—it was always the Lyceum.

So in those next years, I saw all the great productions of that famous partnership: 'Macbeth, 'Ravenswood,' 'Much Ado About Nothing', 'Henry VIII,' 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'Charles I'. 'Louis XI.'

Sardonic Humour

Irving's mannerisms, of course, were very apparent. But, when he was on the stage, you could look at no one else. His personality was overwhelming. It could be a little sinister, too. And his humour—on the stage—was often sardonic. I always saw him with a sense of awe

But I worshipped Ellen Terry—I can see her now as Beatrice. The shifting sunlight of that part seemed made for her. She gave it an extraordinary radiance and gaiety. And she let you see her thinking When Benedict, in the church scene, says 'Come, bid me do anything for thee', Ellen Terry caught her breath as she realised what his words could mean, and then like a flash of lightning, came her 'Kill Claudio." And its fierceness was like a shadow thrown across the sunshine of the rest of her performance.

Sunlight and clouds, birch trees and blue skies—those are the similes which come into my mind when I try to talk about Ellen Terry. I have seen all the great actresses of our time: Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, Duse. They 'were' great: I remember Rejane in 'Sappho,' a horrible, theatrical, melodramatic piece. But when it was over, one could not get one's breath or one's control back. Rejane just tore you in pieces: so did Bernhardt. Yet Ellen was unique. Her style, compared with Rejane's or Sarah's, was naturalness itself. She may not have been a 'great' actress: Marian Terry—so their brother, Fred, used to say—was far better technically But Ellen was unique

She was warmth and human sympathy and radiance and love—something that could never die. She was brimming over with humour. She was mischievous—almost impudently mischievous—but her mischief was as light as a feather. She could move on the stage as if she were floating, and she made her famous exits with her face turned to the stage, kissing her hand, running off, her feet never seeming to touch the ground. One of the last times I saw her with Irving was as Rosamund in 'Becket' at the Lyceum. Shortly after that, Ellen Terry and Henry Irving parted. I met them, afterwards, off the stage—separately

Irving, I met by chance. I was already on the stage, and I had been cast for Juliet in one of the famous Shakespearean revivals at Manchester, which had begun before my time, with Louis Calvert and Janet Achurch in 'Antony and Cleopatra.' I went to Manchester every year, from 1905 to 1916, for these Shakespearean revivals. Juliet was my first part in them.

Interviews With Irving

Before this season began, I was holidaying with my parents in Cornwall—at Tintagel. It was a glorious, hot summer. I spent most of the day diving in and out of the sea from a rock, and lying basking on the sandy beach by Merlin's cave below the ruins of the old castle. One day, when I went into the hotel for lunch I found a note on our table saying that Sir Henry Irving would like me to come and have tea with him in his sitting-room that afternoon. He was staying in the same hotel—and I did not know it. I was too excited and happy to eat any lunch.

At four o'clock, I went up to the sitting-room and knocked at the door. The last time I had seen him was as Becket. And now, again, in private life, he gave me just what he always gave me on the stage—a feeling that I was in a presence. He was very tall and aristocratic, with a curiously serious look which would suddenly turn into a sardonic, whimsical twist of the mouth, and then he would chuckle.

When I told him I was going to play Juliet, he said: 'That is very interesting. You must let me help you with the part.' And so he did. I spent an hour with him every afternoon. He talked a little—though not much—about the interpretation of the part, and he stressed the contrast in

Henry Irving in the role of the Vicar and Ellen Tory as Olivia in the "Vicar Of Wakefield"

Juliet between innocence and eager passion. He told me to take the earlier scenes in a lighter tone of voice than the later ones. I had some very deep notes—as I had been trained as a singer—and he told me to keep them for the scenes where the tragedy begins.

But, mostly, he made me go through Ellen Terry's 'business', and talked about the timing of it. I do not know whether he invented it originally, or whether she did, but what, in fact, he passed on to me was Ellen Terry's way of playing the part

In the first comedy scene with the nurse, for instance, he told me how Juliet, waiting for the nurse in the garden, should be picking flowers and then should look up to the sky and say: 'Now is the sun upon the highmost hill Of this day's journey, and from nine till twelve Is three long hours; yet she is not come.' And then go on picking more flowers impatiently

Histrionic Tips

And he told me how to bring out a certain mischievous quality in Juliet. How, for instance, when the nurse tantalises Juliet by her delay in giving news of Romeo, to use one of the roses she has picked to tickle the nurse's face. And when Juliet buries her face in the nurse's lap and pretends to cry, and the nurse relents and is just about to raise Juliet's head, Juliet herself throws her head back, revealing a radiant face and bursts into peals of laughter. And the nurse laughs too, and, hugging each other, they rock to and fro, both pealing with laughter. Then, suddenly, they stop and the nurse gives Romeo's message.

That is how Ellen Terry played that scene. You can see how she could use that detail to give an effect of sunlight and clouds, and youth. She got the same effect of mischief for a moment in the balcony scene when she drops her scarf. You remember:

'Tis almost morning; I would have the gone:
And yet no farther than a wanton's bird.
Who lets it hop a little from her hand,
Like a poor prisoner in his twisted gyves
And with a silk thread plucks it back again.
So loving—jealous of his liberty.

On the line 'Who lets it hop a little from her hand,' she let one end of the scarf drop. Romeo is just about to kiss it when she plucks it lightly back from his lips as she says: 'plucks it back again.' And then, leaning over the balcony, as if to make up for her mischief, says with added tenderness: 'So loving—jealous of his liberty.' There was nothing theatrical about it. She brought out Juliet's wilfulness and made her live, and yet through it all, she did not fail to keep the lyrical quality in the verse.

I saw Irving only once again after my holiday at Tintagel. He had sent me a telegram on my first night, when I played Juliet in Manchester. That was in January, 1905, and that same year, he revived 'Becket' at Drury Lane, and sent me a box and invited me round to his dressing room after the performance. He was touring in the same play in October when he died at Bradford.

I felt as if I had lost a friend. I shall always remember his kindness to me I was fortunate in seeing a side of Irving which, possibly, the general public did not know. An extraordinary, gentle kindness, touched with a delicious sense of fun—almost boyish.

Meeting Ellen Terry

I came to know Ellen Terry much better. I met her first at a party, when I was sixteen. People of the theatre in those days kept much more aloof from the public than they do today. And it was only because my family was indirectly connected with the theatre that the chance of meeting Ellen Terry came my way

My host took me up to her and said: 'This child is determined to go on the stage.' She said: 'Dear child, of the lesser of two evils, marry.'

Then, suddenly, she took my face between her two hands and said: 'Where have I seen you before? I know. You sent me a photograph with some roses.' I had. Four years earlier; when I was twelve years old. And she remembered That was Ellen Terry

I grew to know her well, and played with her, as her daughter—'sweet Anne Page'—in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' when she played Mistress Page

Henry Irving in the role of Shylock.

in Beerbohm Tree's Shakespearean Festival at His Majesty's.

Her Mistress Page was buoyant, provocative, humorous, human, and full of charm. She was no longer young, but she had an immense vitality She was irresistible. Of course we all tried to copy her. I did, I know I had a scene where I said good-bye to my lover Fenton, and I ran off the stage trying to imitate her famous floating exit, not looking at the steps, with my profile to the audience, waving and kissing my hand, just as she used to do. She came up to me afterwards and said: 'Very, very pretty, but you mustn't do that. That's my business. I said: 'But you're not doing it in this play.' And she answered: 'No, but you mustn't do it, you mustn't do it.'

Her 'business was part of her'; it seemed natural in her. It was not natural in many of those who came after her and copied her. With them it seemed theatrical. With Ellen it never did. She was always human, playful, even impudent, yet always so etheral that you could not imagine anything sordid or earthy anywhere near her.

I met her for the last time at a little luncheon party given by her daughter, Edie Craig, when she was quite old, about two years before she died, but she was still ever-changing, and was still sunlight and shadow

Perhaps some of you remember her lovely performance as Olivia in the adaptation of Goldsmith's 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' There is a quotation from Goldsmith I like to remember, which sums up my feeling about Ellen Terry:

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm,
Than all the gloss of art.

(MARGARET HALSTAN IN B.B.C. GENERAL OVERSEAS BROADCAST)

FREEDOM OF PRESS IS IN PERIL

(Continued From Page 4)

on the ground that the expression of policy was too vigorous and that it was necessary to remember that there was substantial body of commercial opinion that would be critical of that sort that, in fact, lead to my resignation". In the fact of this evidence, contrast Camrose's remark that it was"...total nonsense to suggest that at Munich there was a considerable playing down of the danger of war from Germany owing to the influence of advertising"

The views of advertisers on the co-operative movement give fair indication of capitalist opinion. Their admission too, of the close relationship between the survival of free enterprise and the success of advertising is also significant. In the course of evidence submitted to the Press Commission by Major G. Harrison and Mr F. C. Mitchell, Chairman and Managing Director of the London Press Exchange, an advertising agency which places about £-1/2 million worth of advertising a year in newspaper and magazines, the following transpired: "Question: 'It has been alleged that there is general hostility in the press to the co-operative movement and that that reflects the attitude of competing advertisers?' Answer: 'I should say that that is very natural. The opportunity of running a successful business is largely based on the competitive element and the more you have this co-operative effort the less opportunities for development there are in businesses such as ours..."

A Logical Outcome

The admission that advertising interests and free enterprise are partners in the fight for profits is a logical outcome of the former argument. "Q. 'There is a very definite relationship between the problem of turnover overheads and advertising?' A. 'Yes. 'Advertising is a cheap way of getting turnover?' 'Yes'. 'If you had a society in which there was no free enterprise. that would not arise, but as long as you have any sort of free competition, advertising is essential for solving the problem?' 'Yes, and you get the maximum incentive that way because you have other manufacturers competing with each other.' 'That is the advantage of free enterprise. If you want to have those advantages you must keep advertising. It is the key position in the mechanics of free industry?' 'Yes.'"

These final comments summarize the whole argument: "Q. 'You have said that advertisements depend very much on free enterprise. Would you not be prepared to say...That free enterprise depended upon advertisement? Without advertisements free enterprise simply could not exist?' A. 'They go together. Advertising is largely concerned with the mass production article. The ordinary manufacturer is concerned with increasing his turnover in a competitive world. The cheapest way to do so is by advertising.'"

Lastly a note on dramatic criticism It is clear from evidence submitted by prominent film and theatrical critics, that expression of independent criticism in the big London Newspapers is a cherished tradition. This tradition of unfettered opinion does not, however, prevail in the provinces. Maurice Webb, M.P., in his evidence on behalf of the N.U.J., made this thoughtful contribution: "Outside London and Manchester, and possibly Glasgow... there is no independent criticism of films and theatres They are simply written up reports by alleged critics to please the advertisers" This was, he believed, largely because of the part which theatre and cinema advertising play in a local paper: "It is true to say there is no unfettered criticism of the theatre and films outside London and one or two big provincial centres. This is due, in my judgment solely to the advertising factor...I can say this because I have studied the matter very carefully and discussed it with men who do this work".

So much for freedom of the Press in Britain. At a press luncheon before the war, a journalist, who had dined—and wined—with more enthusiasm than caution, summed it up: 'The Press in Britain, gentlemen, is free! free, that is, to print as many of its owners' prejudices as the advertisers will allow"

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

STORM IN A TEA CUP.—GOOD LESSON FOR BHOOT.—SPOT OF BOTHER FOR B.P.H.A.—UNCALLED FOR ATTACK.—MUST APOLOGISE.—BOMBAY'S BID FOR HOCKEY CROWN.—TRAINING OF WOMEN.—CRICKET MATCH FOR GANDHI FUND.—TENNIS FOR OFFICE CLUBS.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS.—MALAYA'S SUCCESS IN BADMINTON.

My forecast regarding the result of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association held last Wednesday at the Brabourne Stadium has proved absolutely correct. Plenty of gas was let out by disgruntled and dissatisfied members But that was all about it. Nothing concrete emerged out of it. The threat to turn out inefficient and arrogant officers ended in smoke. All of them remain where they are strangely entrenched in their respective positions.

Soonderdas Morarji who was said to be one of the prime-movers to throw out Sorab Bhoot from his Secretaryship bag and baggage, ultimately acted as the Good Samaritan and saved the situation. President Tony de Mello staked his position in support of Bhoot and his Committee. "Throw us out wholesale", he said, "or give us a vote of confidence." The meeting did neither. They just talked, talked and talked for two hours and then dispersed!

GOOD LESSON FOR BHOOT

Anyway it is a good lesson for Bhoot and Co. It is high time they realised that they cannot ride rough-shod over the feelings of members and—particularly athletes—without rhyme or reason. The primary duty of the officers of the BPOA—or any sporting organisation for the matter of that—is to help and encourage all sportsmen. This is not being done by them. The mismanagement of the last Junior Olympic Games compelled the Guest of Honour, Sri Morarji Desai, to pass some caustic remarks against the officials concerned. That's how matters came to a head.

Let us hope that such unbecoming and unhelpful events will be a thing of the past. Unless the officers mend their ways they are bound to be repeated in the future as it has happened so often before. The administration of the Association also leaves much room for improvement. Probably it is the worst managed body in the city. I shall therefore be not the least surprised if the sullen mood which the members suppressed for the time being bursts out again at the next annual general meeting. I trust that the assurance which de Mello gave to the meeting will be fully carried out and the Association will have a smooth sailing in future.

SPOT OF BOTHER FOR B.P.H.A.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association is in for a spot of bother. One of its most prominent clubs—the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club to boot—has withdrawn from all the competitions organised by the B.P.H.A. owing to the suspension of one of its star players, Howard Abraham, by it till the end of the season. It is rumoured that some other clubs would follow suit.

It so happened that "Bush" Rodrigues, one of B.P.H.A.'s Selectors asked Abraham to turn out for a practice game for the Inter-Provincial team. He did so. But after he had put on the Association shirt and entered the field he was asked by the Bombay Captain, Owen Ferreira, to hand over the shirt to somebody else and clear out. This naturally enraged the B.P.T. player.

UNCALLED-FOR ATTACK

Seeing Syriaco DeSouza, one of the Vice-Presidents of the B.P.H.A. and also a selector, on the spot, Abraham, according to the official version of the case used insulting language against him and the selectors in general. An altercation ensued. In the meantime Rodrigues appeared on the scene. As soon as "Bush" found the hang of it, he offered his sincere apologies to Abraham.

Then an apology was demanded of Howard for insulting Cyriaco. But the player refused to do so. It is said that at the Committee meeting Mr. Sood, Chairman of the Port Trust Club, expressed his regret for the unseemly behaviour of his player. The Committee, however, did not accept it. They wanted it from the player himself. Surprisingly enough, Abraham was not present at the enquiry. The matter might have been settled there and then if he were present. In his absence a written apology was asked for by the Committee—with the result the Port Trust Club has withdrawn from the Provincial Championship and will not take part in any other tournament managed by the B.P.H.A.

MUST APOLOGISE

I take it that the above version is correct. In that case I do not see what prevented Abraham from tendering an apology to Cyriaco. I concede that the treatment meted out to the player was wholly unwarranted. If he was invited to take part in a match, everybody concerned should have been apprised of it. This was not done. But that was no reason why the player should have lost his head and used language unworthy of a sportsman. At any rate he should have voluntarily expressed his regret to Cyriaco immediately after Rodrigues offered same to him. Finally the Committee should have invited him at their meeting instead of the Chairman of his Club. Then the affair could have been settled then and there. Now that it has taken the extreme step, I do not see how it can be rectified, unless one side or the other gives in.

BOMBAY'S BID FOR NATIONAL HOCKEY CROWN

The Bombay team for the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament will leave for Delhi next week. Surprisingly enough Owen Ferreira, who was not considered good enough to lead Bombay last year,—which by the way, deprived him of the All-India Captaincy,—has been chosen to lead this province now. Better late than never. Leo Pinto will act as Vice-Captain.

The team will be more or less the same as represented Bombay last year. Keshav who rendered yeoman service in the intermediate line last season will be greatly missed. He would have strengthened the defence much more than his substitute would. But our chief problem lies in our attack. The selectors have left out both the pattern-weaven Pillay of Kirkee, and the sharp-shooter, Reggie Rodrigues of Bombay from the team. They have laid their faith on younger players. With proper training, the latter may achieve what their seniors have failed to do. I wish them godspeed.

TRAINING OF WOMEN

The women's competition will also be staged at Delhi after the men's tournament is over. So far Bombay's women, who are the National Champions for the last two years, have had little practice. After the men leave for Delhi, the women players will be taken in hand and will be given intensive practice and training. I believe most of the 'old stalwarts' will be available for duty this season. In that case I do not see how lose to any side hailing from other parts of India.

But we cannot be too sure of our women repeating in a foreign surrounding what they achieved under familiar conditions. Lorna Read and Louise Lynn are back again from their European tour—rejuvinated and revitalised I expect for more strenuous battles on the hockey fields. With their able guidance I hope our team will be solidified and vitalised ere long.

CRICKET MATCH FOR GANDHI FUND

The Exhibition Cricket match in aid of the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium on Wednesday and Thursday next. It does not need any commendation from me. I hope the Cricket fans of Bombay will flock in their thousands to pack, the Stadium from floor to ceiling. It is a pity Vijay Merchant has expressed his physical inability to don the flannells for the Governor's side. As he has been playing in week-end matches, it was hoped that he would play at least in this match against the West Indies. But it is not possible for him to do so. He will however be seen on the field in a different capacity—as an umpire. I wish the Raja Saheb had invited Prof. Deodhar to fill the vacancy. He would have added colour to the local side. However, I trust the object for which the match is being staged will benefit to the fullest extent.

TENNIS FOR OFFICE CLUBS

Following in the footsteps of Cricket the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association has launched an Inter Office Tennis Shield Tournament in our city on the lines of the Tata Shield. The idea was mooted by J. Charanjiva, Vice-President of the Association. Himself a great player, Charan felt the need for more opportunities for our players to meet each other with a view to improving their game.

The tournament will be open to office clubs only, whether Commercial, Government or Local Bodies. Teams to consist of two pairs, ladies being eligible to play in the same way as men. Each pair to play the two pairs of the opposing team. What is Tata Shield for Gymkhanas this competition will be for office clubs. It has received an excellent start from Tatas, Khataus and Ruias who have donated Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 each respectively. The tournament will be held at the CCI and I hope it will receive excellent support from the interested quarters to make it a great success.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS

I am glad to hear that the Government of Bombay has decided to make physical education compulsory in our schools curriculum. This should have been done long ago. But, as we are well aware, our foreign rulers never-cared for the physical well-being of our people. They were more interested in our exploitation. Now that they are gone, it is up to our own representatives to take every possible step to improve the health and physique of our people.

Under the new order, every student must pass a certain standard in physical education. Otherwise his promotion to the upper class should be stopped. This means that we must have trained teachers in every school to teach our boys and girls in the art of physical development and care. Without expert guidance, it will be impossible to attain this object.

MALAYA'S SUCCESS IN BADMINTON

The Malayan Badminton team has scored a notable victory against the United States in the Inter-Zone final of the Thomas Cup. Team-work was chiefly responsible for the Malayan's success, as they won all the four matches in doubles out lost three of five matches in singles. Compare this with the shTow put up by India's representatives. India met Canada in the first round and were overwhelmed to the tune of seven matches to two. Then Canada in their turn were routed by the United States with only one match to its credit. TThere is not the least doubt that U.S.A. is too good for India. But where do we stand in comparison with Malaya? Miles behind. I wonder if the recent tour by our stars would help to improve our standard to any great extent. It will need much more than that sound coaching and strenuous practice. Let us nope that Malaya would win finally against Denmark and bring the coveted trophy to Asia for the first time.

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BOOKS & MAGAZINES

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LEADING FRENCH 'REDS' MAY BE INDICTED

Sequel To The Raid On Three Communist Publications

PARIS, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter): Leading members of the French Communist Party's Central Committee may face charges arising from police raids yesterday on the offices of three Communist publications.

Political quarters here believed this threat lay behind a Ministry of Interior statement that proceedings would be taken against "all persons who had knowledge of an facilitated" activities of a man alleged to have been found with documents about national defence.

While six Communists were being questioned at police headquarters last night. the Communist Trade Union Federation issued a protest against the raids and threatened "mass action" if the Government laid hands" on Communist leaders.

Only man in the Ministry communique, Jacques Friedland, former employee of an official mission in Paris, and Communist journalist was said to have had the defence documents when questioned as he was leaving Communist Party Headquarters.

Thousands of documents and photographs were taken in the police raids.

"All documents touching on national defence which were seized will be forwarded to the Public Prosecutor of the Republic" the Ministry said.

A U.P.A. Message adds:

The Ministry of Interior today announced that four Communist sympathizers were arrested and handed over to the military authorities this morning on charges that they had disclosed military secrets.

Those arrested were believed part of the group detained Friday during sweeping raids on Communist publications and their offices in Paris. Documents "interesting to national defence" were found in the raids, officials said.

Deputation Of Borah Women Wait Upon Ministers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A deputation of Dawoodi Borah women from the province waited upon Premier Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, at the Secretariat, today, and, presented a memorandum, stressing that the Prevention of Ex-communication Bill, should be expeditiously made a law as under the existing circumstances the women-folk of the community were the victims of high-handedness and autocracy.

In an illustration of the high-handedness complained of, it was stated in the memorandum that the body of a Borah woman who was buried in the community's cemetry in the city was exhumed and thrown out, because, the husband of the woman was an ex-communicated person.

The deputation which was led by Mrs. Zaitun Bharatputra, consisted of Mrs. Shirin Maskati, Miss Zora Abdul Tayab, Miss Koicha, Miss Kesuri and others.

The memorandum pledged the full support of the reformist section of the community to the Bill.

MUNSHI'S TRIBUTE TO SYED HUSSEIN

BOMBAY. Feb 26 (API):— Mr. K. M. Munshi. India's Former-Agent General in Hyderabad, paying a tribute to the late Dr. Syed Hussein, India's Ambassador in Egypt, said today: "In the sudden and premature death of Dr. Syed Hussesin the country has lost a sincere worker

Since the early days of the Home Rule League when I was associated with him as a political co-worker he tried to uphold the cause of the nation in whatever sphere he worked. He was a true nationalist and never wavered from his faith"

HUQ'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26 (API): Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, former Premier of undivided Bengal, in a tribute to the late Dr. Syed Hossain, Ambassador for India in Cairo, says that the death is a national loss.

Dr. Syed Hossain was a towering figure in international politics and his oratory in English and Urdu was second to that of very few in the English and Urdu-speaking world. He was a man of large sympathies and as a nationalist he was surpassed by very few.

Dr. Syed Hossain was the youngest brother of Mrs. Fazlul Huq and his death is therefore a matter of most poignant and personal grief to him, adds Mr. Huq.

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PARLE-ANDHERI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Feb. 26:

The triennial elections of the Parle-Andheri Municipality will be held on April 3. when the citizens of this suburb will go to the eight polling booths to elect their representatives who are 30 in number.

Two changes of a far-reaching character have taken place since the last election was held. The right given to Moslems to elect their own representatives by separate electorates has been withdrawn and joint electorates have been introduced by which all the voters in two wards in the Andheri area will send two Moslem representatives. The other notable change is the substitution of distributive voting to cumulative voting. This will prevent voters from dumping all their votes on one candidate.

The change, however, will affect small minorities like the Paris and Christians who may not be able to send any representative from their own community.

Out of the total number of 30 seats, two have been reserved for backward classes and Harijans, 2 for Moslems and one for women. The remaining 25 are in the general electorate. Nominations have to be filed by March 10.

There is not much enthusiasm over these elections. The local Congress Committees take little or no interest and are not inclined to put up any official candidates. The Socialists, however are thinking of running nearly two dozen candidates and as the franchise is very low, they expect to get a substantial number of seats. They are having their party meeting for this purpose very shortly.

PARLA TILAK VIDYALAYA

The Parla Tilak Vidyalaya which celebrated its Silver Jubilee last year continues its beneficent activities of imparting primary and secondary education to the children of this suburb. During the last year for which the annual report has just been issued, the School had over 800 students on its roll out of whom over 300 were girls. An additional building consisting of 12 big rooms was constructed last year at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The results of the Matriculation examination were very satisfactory and compared favourably with those of other schools in the suburbs.

The Board of Directors and particularly its Chairman, Mr. S. N. Kalbag and the Principal of the Vidyalaya, Mr. M. S. Pendharkar should be congratulated on the progress made by the School during the last year.

PARLA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Tht Vile Parla Branch of the All-India Women's Conference has arranged a seven-day programme beginning from today, consisting of lectures, fancy dress competition, arts and crafts exhibition, trips to places of interest, cinema show and a Social. On the last day, the Chairman will wind up the proceedings with the adoption of the annual report and the accounts for last year.

TOWN COMPOST FOR DRY CROPS

Bombay Govt's Scheme For Testing Manurial Value

The Director of Publicity. Government of Bombay writes:—

With a view to testing the value of town compost on crops in comparison with that of the local farmyard manure and bringing home to the cultivators the fact that town compost when applied to crops under non-irrigated conditions also gives good results and in order to induce the cultivators to use town compost for dry crops, the Government has sanctioned a scheme for testing the manurial value of town compost on the cultivators' fields.

The scheme, which will cost the Government about Rs. 11,000, will be executed during the next three years.

It will be undertaken at Broach, Surat, Ahmedanagar and Sholapur, where town compost is being prepared in large quantities, with jowar as the principal and bajri and wheat as subsidiary crops.

A batch of 10 cultivators willing to try the experiment will be selected within a radius of about five miles from the compost depot at each centre. Each cultivator will set apart a block of 30 gunthas of land for the purpose of this experiment. The block will be further divided into three equal portions of 10 gunthas each, in which the three treatments, viz., (a) plot manured with town compost (b) plot manured with local farm-yard manure and (c) plot without any manure will be randomised. Each block will thus be equivalent to one replications of three treatments and there will be 10 such replications at tach of the four centres forming one experiment. Four such experiments will be carried out in each of the two seasons of the year viz., KHARIF and the RABI.

The cultivators, in return for their co-operation, will be supplied with the manure free of cost and the charges on account of the application of the manure and harvesting of the crop will also be paid from the funds provided under the scheme.

The Compost development Officer (Urban) will be in charge of the scheme. He will be assisted by the Agricultural Chemist to Government and the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

The Government of India is being approached for a grant equal to 50 per cent. of the estimated expenditure on the scheme.

IMPROVING BACKWARD CLASSES IN MERGED AREAS

The Government of Bombay is taking steps to ameliorate the condition of the Backward Classes in the merged and integrated States. As a preliminary, it has appointed Dr. D. P. Khanapurkar, Backward Class Welfare Officer, Nasik and Dangs Districts, on special duty, for a period of two months, to go round these areas and make a comprehensive report on the speedy amelioration of the condition of the Backward Classes there.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR BALUCHISTAN AGENT

BALUCHISTAN, Feb. 26 (API.) The Governor-General of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, announced here today the constitution of an Advisory Council for Baluchistan to advise the agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner on matters of general policy relating to Administration.

The Governor-General who was addressing the annual durbar here also announced the appointment of paid non-official advisers who would be given charge of important portfolios.

Rationing Ordinance In Saurashtra

RAJKOT, Feb. 26. (A.P.I.): The Government of Saurashtra have made the Rationing Preparatory Measures Ordinance applicable to Rajkot and surrounding villages and Jamnagar and surrounding villages from today.

It is understood that rationing is being introduced in Bhavnagar from March 15 while in another 15 days' time Wadhwan, and possibly Junagadh and Verawal, will come under statutory food rationing. The other capital cities of Saurashtra are likely to come under rationing by the end of April.

CUTTACK, Feb. 26 (UPI):— The Government of Orissa have ordered that the Temple-Entry Authorisation Act shall come into force in the Orissa States areas from March 1, 1949.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 30, 2005.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 28, 1368.
Parsi: Shehrever 28, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-0 a.m. Sunset: 6-43 p.m.
Hightide: 00-15, 12-10.
Lowtide: 06-24, 18-03.

To-day's Engagements

HINDUSTANI CLASSES IN BHULESHWAR: The free Hindustani Classes by Hindustani Prachar Mission will run on every Sunday, at 8-30 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m., in the Municipal School near Bhuleshwar Market.

GAYAN UTIEJAK MANDAL: The next Concert of the Gayan Uttejak Maddli will be held at The Alexandra Girls' English Institute, 31, Waudby Road, Fort, today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Faiaz Khan will entertain the gathering.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "How a strongly attached gets apathetic" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: The Nature Education Organiser will give a gallery talk for the public at the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on "Some interesting facts about the King Cobras, today (Sunday), at 11 a.m., in English. It will be repeated in Marathi and Gujarati, at 77-15 and 11-30 a.m. respectively.

BENGAL CLUB: The Annual Sports Festival of The Bengal Club Parel, will be held today (Sunday), St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta, will preside.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on "Vedant and Vyawahar", today (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

SHRI BAL VYAYAM MANDIR: The 23rd Annual Function and prize distribution ceremony of the Mandir will be held today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Tapase, minister for Industries, Government of Bombay.

MAITRI SANGH: Under the auspices of the above Sangh, a 'Majlis' has been arranged, today (Sunday), at 6-0 p.m., at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Raod, Bombay, 4). The Programme will include various items of Light Entertainment.

HINDU CODE BILL CONFERENCE: The Conference convened by the Social Reform Associations of Bombay will be held today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Bombay 7, to support the Hindu Code Bill. Mahamahopadhya Dr. P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOORA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: The 11th Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, which was adjourned for lack of quorum on 19th inst., will be held today (Sunday) at 5 p m in the School premises.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: The regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be taken from 2 to 5 p m (S T) Mr D C Amin will deliver a lecture on "Mundane Astrology' at 5 to 6 p m (St T) today (Sunday) at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, 25 Chopati Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY SINDHI EDUCATION SOCIETY: Annual function at Sindh Mercantile Syndicate, Opposite Charni Road Railway Station at 4 p.m.

NIRA CENTRE: Opening ceremony of a Government approved Nira Centre at India Restaurant, Mohamedali Road by Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Prohibition, Bombay at 8 a.m.

PORT AND DOCK UNIONS: Under the joint auspicious of B.P.T. Employees' Union, Bombay Dock Workers Union, B.P.T. Kamgar Sangh and B.P.T. Railwaymen's Union, a meeting of Port and Dock workers will be held to-day at 6-0 p m "Nawab Tanw Garden" near Dockyard Road Station in connection with the PROTEST DAY on 1st March 1949."

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION: Pt. Nehru's reply to Dr. Choitram Gidwani regarding the legal and moral responsibility of evacuees property in Pakistan came under a very scathing criticism when the Managing Committee of the Bombay Sindhi Association discussed this question in its meeting on Friday. After a heated discussion, a small sub-committee was appointed to carry on a country wide agitation in Press and on platform to make the Government of India reconsider the whole question dispassionately.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhanananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same place to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

B. S. D. LOCAL BOARD ELECTION: The candidates desirous to stand for the above election, on Congress ticket are requested to apply to the President Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort Bombay on or before 28th Feb. 1949 upto 5-0 p.m.

PATIL LAUNCHES PROCUREMENT PROGRAMME IN SATARA

Agriculturists Urged To Grow More Food

An intensive campaign for the maximum collection of food-grains under the Government's procurement scheme was launched on February 24 by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. M. P. Patil at four places in the Satara District.

The day was observed as a "levy day" in the Walwa and Tasgaon talukas of the District. Hundreds of bullock cart loaded with foodgrains, some of them gaily decorated, were pouring in at the our grain collection centres, during the whole day.

PICTURESQUE PROCESSION

The Minister who had been specially invited for the occasion, was received on the outskirts of the Islampur town, the Head-quarters of the Walwa taluka, by Sardar Thorat, M.L.A., the Prant Officer and Local leaders.

The villagers had given a spontaneous response to the Government's call to surrender as much grain as possible under the levy scheme. Grains were pouring in at Government godowns despite the fact that not a single levy Bill had been issued by the authorities. The Taluka consists of 63 villages and every village, without exception, had contributed its mite to the common pool. The actual total foodgrain collections under the levy scheme, this year, were about three times the demands made on the taluka and nearly three and half times of total procurement made last year i.e., 1947-48. It was also proudly claimed that the taluka had made the highest collections in the Province, the figure having reached the level of 30,000 bags, despite the partial failure of the crops this year. It was also revealed by the local official circles that the idea of observing a "levy day" emanated from the villagers and the Collector simply gave effect to their wishes.

SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Patil thanked the agriculturists on behalf of the Government of Bombay, for delivering the foodgrains. He pointed out how the future of the country depended on the work of the people and especially of the agriculturists and appealed to them to show the same spirit of patriotism as they had shown during Freedom movement and grow more food.

Continuing, Mr. Patil said that agriculturists could save Rs. 150 crores annually, the amount now being spent on importing foodgrains, if they directed their efforts towards making India self-sufficient in respect of food. He explained what was meant by levy and how the scheme was introduced in the interest of the poorer sections of the cultivators themselves. In matters of export of foodgrains out of the District, the Government's policy was to keep as far as possible locally collected foodgrains for local consumption, he declared.

Referring to agriculturists' grievances, in regard to supply of iron, oil cake, etc. required for agricultural purposes, he assured that the Government was doing and would do its best to redress their grievances. The Government, too, was faced with difficulties of transport, etc., and hence it could not do all that it wanted to do for the cultivators. Agriculturists should try to improve food production by such indigenous methods as the use of compost manure, he added.

BOMBAY, Sunday, Feb. 27.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-20 a.m. R. S. Bijoor 7-40 Rasiklal Veen 7-50 News (G) 8-00 News (E) 8-15 S. K. Joshi 8-30 Gangubai Hangal.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. Mohammad Siddiq 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Latafat Husain 1-25 Musical Interlude 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) till 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-00 p.m.
5-00 p.m. S. K. Joshi 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-00 News (E) 6-10 Interlude and Porogramme Summary 6-15 Latafat Husain 7-00 Gajanan Karnad 7-10 Local announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Datta Davjekar 7-30 Alap Aur Dhrupad 8-00 Rasiklal Veen 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad 9-00 News (E) 9-15 Latafat Husain 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Vyaravarachi Varat 10-00 Western Music.
VARIATIONS.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. News (K) 7140 News (M) 7-50 Gajanan Karnad 8-15 News (H).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9550 kc/s)
12.45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 Musical Interlude 2-00 Film Music.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) till 7-30 p.m.
61.48 m (4,880 kc/s) from 7-45 p.m.
6-00 p.m. Gat Pilu on Sitar 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K) 8-00 News (M) 8-15 S. K. Joshi 9-00 Mohammad Siddiq 9-15 Nuews (H) 9-30 Violin Duet 10-00 Gangubai Hangal.

BARODA, Sunday, Feb. 27.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Geet Madhuri 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Shantilal Patni 8-30 Azmat Hussain Khan 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-15 For Rural Listeners 6-35 Violin Par Madavanti 6-45 Madhusudan S. Joshi 7-0 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" 7-30 Shantila Patni 7-45 Samuha Vadan 8-0 Madusudan S. Joshi 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Ras Mandal 9-30 Azmat Hussain Khan.
RUNNING COMMENTARY.
At 3 p.m., today (Sunday) All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a running commentary on the Demonstration Flight of the R. I. A. F. Jet Fighters at the Santa-Cruz aerodrome. The commentator will be L. G Clerke.

"LAST WEEK IN INDIAN PARLIAMENT"

The All-India Radio, Delhi, will broadcast a review "Last Week in the Dominion Parliament" at 8-50 p.m. on Sunday, Feb. 27. The A.I.R. Bombay will relay the programme on 244 metres and 41.44 metres. The scheduled programme will continue on 353 metres and 41.44 metres.

NON-BAILABLE WARRANT AGAINST MISS KISHORI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A non-bailable warrant of arrest was issued against Miss Kishori, described as a film actress, by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

It is to be recalled that Kishori was arrested on the charge of causing grievous hurt to Mr. D. S. Nadkarni, a former sub-Inspector of Police, who was found lying unconscious near her residence at Worli on February 9 last. He, however, succumbed to his injuries ten days later.

The police stated before the magistrate that when Kishori was bailed out last when Nadkarni was alive. But now that the latter was dead, she was to be rearrested on a charge of murder.

Mr. E. B. Ghaswalla who appeared on behalf of Kishori stated that owing to indisposition she could not travel down to Bombay from Poona.

The Advocate further pointed out that when Kishori was bailed out by the High Court it was stipulated that she should leave for Poona till today.

Two more persons who were arrested along with Kishori were ordered to be remanded into police custody.

Yarn Godown On Fire

BOMBAY, Saturday.—A fire broke out in a three-storied building, situated at Duncan Road, Golpitha, late last night. The fire which originated in a yarn godown in the building was brought under control by the fire fighters who rushed to the spot immediately.

A considerable damage is reported to have been caused by the fire.

Alleged Members Of Bogus Trading Company Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Motilal Mohanlal Ram Malani, Madhavji Udhanji and Damubhai Haridas who were alleged to have described themselves as representatives of a bogus corporation were arrested on a charge of cheating a businessman to the tune of Rs. 11,691-11-0.

Producing the accused before Mr. M. Nasrulha, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Court today, the Police stated that the accused styled themselves as representatives of Sindh Corporation Company and made a deal to purchase 260 'takas' of khadi and 264 'takas' of silk at Rs. 11,691-11 from a businessman. After the goods were delivered at the godown of the accused at Zaveri Bazaar, the supplier asked for money. The accused replied that he would not be able to pay immediately. The complainant kept a watch at the godown, but the accused removed the goods and absconded. The accused were traced yesterday and arrested by the Police. The Police, later discovered that the Sindh Corporation Campany was a bogus company.

The accused were ordered to be bailed out.

Rs. 20,000 As Pugree: Suspects Arrested

On the allegation that they had accepted a "pugree" of Rs. 20,000 for subletting a godown at Bohra Bazar Street, Kalyanji Chapsi Taprani and Chandresan Luxmidas Assar were arrested by the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on Thursday last.

The officers who effected the arrests of the accused stated that they had demanded Rs. 20,000 as pugree and further Rs. 1000 for the property in the godown.

The bail period of the accused was extended today by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Youth Dies Of Stab Wounds

A christian youth aged about 20, residing at Vile Parle East, died on Friday evening as a result of stab wounds suspected to have been received in the course of a quarrel, the details of which have not yet come to the hands of the Police.

It is said that the deceased Philippine Norbert Misquitta, ran to his house bleeding with over 12 stab wounds all over his body and that he dropped dead when he reached the verandah of his residence.

The culprits have not been traced and the Santa Cruz Police are making investigations into the incident.

KHAMBATTA REBUKES POLICE FOR DILATORY TACTICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I will never allow such dilatory tactics in my court. In this case the matter is six months old, and though the police were warned again and again to put the accused on the charge-sheet, they have not yet done so." With these words Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Acting Presidency Magistrate, discharged Satdev Sitaram and three others who were arrested on July 28 last in connection with a case of housebreaking and theft involving a sum of Rs. 15,500.

With a similar warning the same magistrate also discharged one Sadarkhan Sherkhan and three others who were alleged to have been involved in the theft which took place in the premises of the Whiteaway and Laidlaw at Hornby Road a few months back.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb 26 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 16th February 1949.

Weather has been mainly dry over the country today. Temperatures were markedly above normal in northeast India and the northeast Central Provinces.

Forecast valid until the evening of 27th:—Weather will be dry over the country except a few light showers in Assam. Night temperature may fall slightly in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 26 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with local rainfall from 1st December 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 (I S T) on 26th February 1949:—

Ahmedabad 86 60 0 0 minus 0.1 Bangalore 898 60 0 0.5 minus 0.4 Baroda 91 62 0 0.1 minus 0.1 Belgaum 9 90 60 0 minus 4.4 BOMBAY 83 69 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 95 72 0 0.1 minus 1.5 Cherrapunji 67 57 0 1.6 minus 1.6 Colombo 89 70 0 10.5 minus 0.9 Darjiling 59 44 0 2.1 plus 0.2 Delhi 80 52 0 0.9 minus 1.3 Hyderabad (Dn) 95 60 0 0 minus 9.0 Hyderabad (Sind) 94 56 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Kanpur (U P) 85 56 0 0.8 minus 0.2 Karachi 77 60 0 0.3 minus 0.7 Kodaikanal 69 47 0 4.7 minus 4.9 Madras 87 66 0 1.7 minus 5.5 Mahabaleshwar 79 64 0 0 minus 0.5 Marmagao 8—0 0 minus 0.3 Nagpur 94 0 2.5 minus 1.9 Patna 90 66 0 3.9 plus 2.3 Poona 82 56 0 0 minus 0.3 Simla 69 37 0 5.5 minus 1.1

BOMBAY RACES

Punters Get The Worst Snubbing At Mahaluxmi

Purtu Sinhg Exceles In Saddle

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Those regular punters who stayed away from Mahaluxmi this afternoon were most fortunate as the major lot of the entertained experienced the worst day of the season. The attendance was of course thin and the programme extremely dull with only a solitary thrilling encounter.

Sir Galahad winner early in the afternoon in the higher division of the Matunga Plate was an exception to materialise favouritism while the remaining winners scored at lavishing odds.

Trainer Talib brought another coup today through Manzoor, narrow winner of the first division of the Anand Plate, making a start-to-finish of the scurry but later in the evening his connections miserably failed in their wagerings on Hooded Terror, Mandil and La Jawab. Talib had three candidates in the first division of the Anand Plate. One of them King of Diamonds was made a last minute scratching The big betting connections first shouted on Chand Chakor and the contingent who generally chase them in the rings went flat on that candidate and he stood at 6 to 4 against on the tote but the shrewed betting men later showered considerably large bettings on Manzoor and the speedy colt closed as the rage in the books ultimately.

Little Purtu Singh was again in limelight. This dashing rider made every post a winning post on Put All in the second division of the Gulamhusein Essaji Cup and in the day's chief event the Manavadar Plate, he, after a thrilling encounter, pegged backed Hindustan Zindabad ridden by Wall. Sibbritt in the last stride as they passed below the wire. Sibbritt made the airtrip from Calcutta to fulfil the engagement on Mr. Bagree's candidate.

With " the three legs falling to outsiders, three tickets only were left solved on the treble event which returned apiece Rs. 40,022-8.

A lucky punter who combined Kickshaw, Chocolate Baby and Maduri on a tote win treble collected Rs. 7,884 for a fiver.

The following are the results:—

THE ANAND PLATE (Div. II)—5 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Shroff's PAVAN 8-7 K. Hassan 1
Mr. A. J. Moshi's KENNERETH 8-7 Damodar 2
Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's REFORM 8-7 Shaikh 3
M/s. Abde A. Mansoor A., and Mustan A. Tyebjee's LIRA MAULT 8-7 Cunningham 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 1/2 l. shd.
Time: 1 min. 4 secs.
Not run: Furat.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 136. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 33 and Rs. 46.

THE MATUNGA PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SIR GALAHAD 9-1 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 9-1 P. Khade 2
Mr. S. Zito's INDIANA 8-13 Medhe 3
Mr. H. R. Somekh's GLITTER 8-4 Sumersingh 4
Won by 2 1/2 ls., 3 1/2 l., 3/4 l.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Not run: Pound Note, Her Excellency.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 22 and Rs. 32.

THE MATUNGA PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

M/s. Prem Nath and M. Gokal Chand's KICKSHAW 8-10 D'Monte 1
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's PROGRESS 8-3 Shiba 2
Mr. A. T. Janai's COURT DANCER 8-13 Shivanna 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's MY CHANCE 8-13 Kader 4
Won by 1 1/2 l., shd. 4 1/2 l.
Time: 1 min. 30 2-5 secs.
Not run: Daisy Tripper, Lady Chief, Mayfair Lady.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 27 and Rs. 25.

THE ANAND PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's MANZOOR 9-3 Antoo 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PLAY ON 9-3 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Diamond's LERINS 8-7 Evans .. 3
M/s. G. Saul and H. R. Somekh's ROYAL GUARD 9-3 Shiba 4
Won by Hd., 1 3/4 l., 2 l.
Time: 1 min. 2 4/5 secs.
Not run: King of Diamonds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP (Div. II)—1 Mile.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PUT ALL 8-11 Purtusingh 1
M/s. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 9-0 Aurobinda .. 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's HOODED TERROR 8-8 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-11 Damodar 4
Won by 1 l., 3/4 l., shd.
Time: 1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
Not run: Gold Ribbon, Fashion Perade, Mardan.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 60 and Rs. 20.

THE COLABA CUP—1-1/4 Miles.

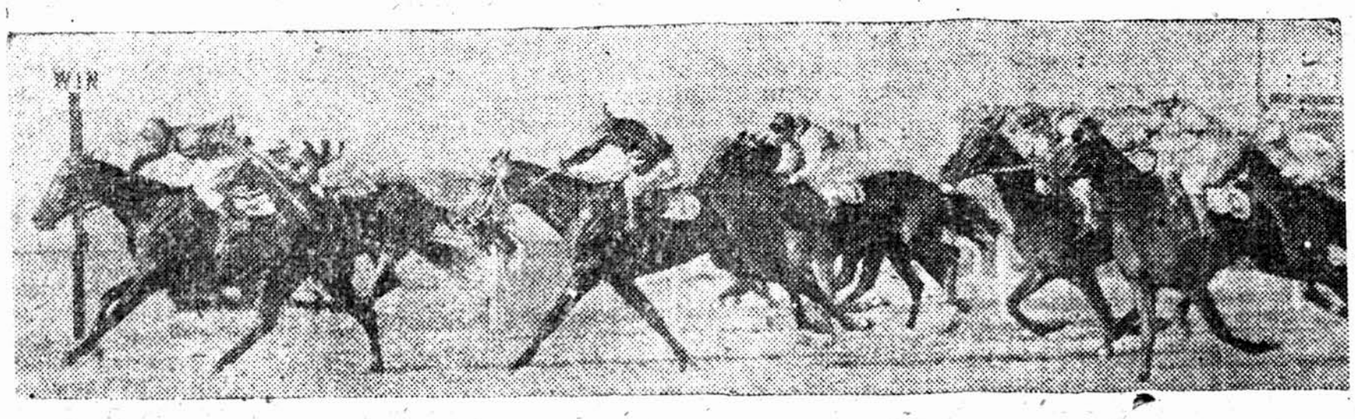
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOKOLATE BABY 8-6 Shaikh 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's ONCE AGAIN 8-0 Russell 2
M/s. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's COCKTOP 8-7 Medhe 3
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's ADELINE 9-2 Damodar 4
Won by 3/4 l., shd. 1/2 l.
Time: 2 mins. 9 3/5 secs.
All ran:
Tote paid: Win Rs. 192. Places Rs. 50, Rs. 69 and Rs. 39.

THE MANAVADAR PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. Rafi's MADURI 8-3 Purtusingh 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's HINDUSTAN ZINDABAD 9-4 Sibbritt 2
K. S. Dilipsinhji and Mrs. P. J. Sheth's PRAMILA 8-10 Evans .. 3
Col. Mahomed Ali Noon's SIMON'S SISTER 7-6 P. Khade 4
Won by shd., 2 l., 3 1/2 l.
Time: 1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
Not run: Snehprabha, Goodwill.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13.

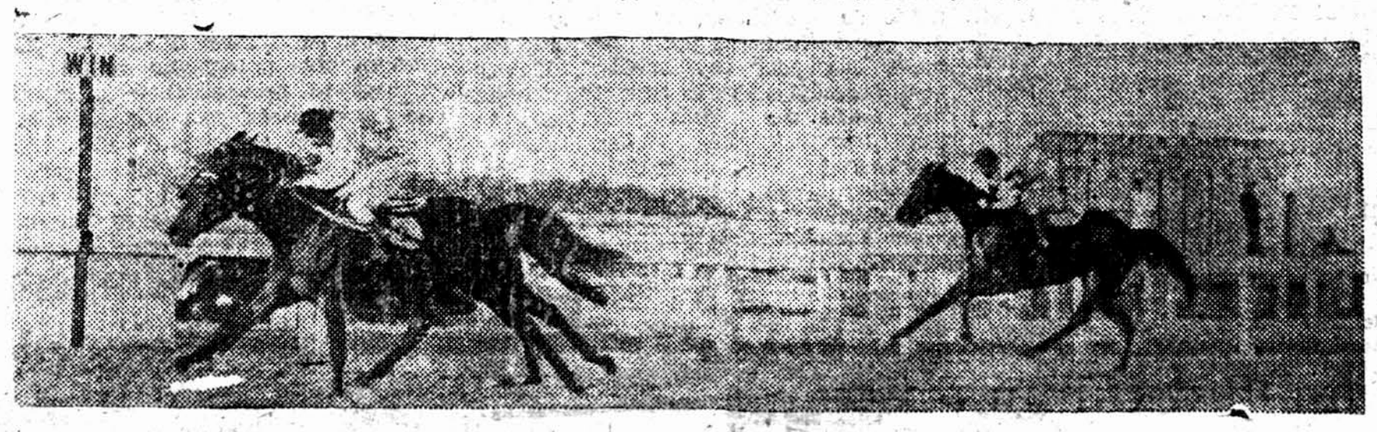
THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP (Div. I)—1 Mile.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-9 Medhe 1
Mr. J. Hormasji's LA JAWAB 8-6 Kheemsingh 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's CRESCENT 8-13 P. Khade 3
M/s. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 8-10 Cunningham 4
Not run: Blue Mist, Coeur d'Or, Queen of Gwalior, Happy Returns.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 291. Places Rs. 51, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19.



THE COLABA CUP: (1) Chocolate Baby, (2) Once Again, (3) Cocktop.

THE GHULAM HUSSAIN ESSAJI CUP: (1) Put All, (2) Courage, (3) Hooded Terror.



THE MANAVADAR PLATE: (1) Maduri, (2) Hindustan Zindabad, (3) Pramilla.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY 'A' AND G. I. P. RAILWAY 'B' ENTER TOURNAMENT PROPER

Provincial Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B. B. & C.I. Railway "A" beat Customs Athletic Club by four goals to nil and entered the Tournament Proper Customs took the field with only nine men.

Customs had to do all the defending once the Railwaymen settled down. Reynolds outside right made a solo run and scored. But weak finishing by the Railway forwards prevented any further addition in the first half.

After the interval B.B. & C.I. again had things their own way but Herby Lynn in goal was a stiff hurdle and it was not until tht closing stages that they scored through Foster, Martin and Mullens.

G.I.P. JUNIORS WIN

G.I.P. Railway Seniors received a rude shock when their junior string beat them by the odd goal in three and also entered the Tournament proper.

G.I.P. "B" displayed more understanding and cohesion than their senior string and had more of the exchangts. The Juniors should have taken an early lead but Donnelly in the Seniors goal to fall Sullivan. The Juniors forced a short corner and H. Fernandes scored to give his side the lead leading at the interval. The seniors exerted pressure and got their equalizer on resumption when Peter Pereira sent in a fine pass which Mr. Bocarro dashed to the fowards. The "A" team then made attempts to consolidate their position but goalie Gomes and the "B" team defence worked wonders.

The Juniors side were awarded a free hit and Sullivan passed to H. Fernandes who dashed the ball to the boards past Donnelly. Later the Junior side would have gone further ahead but H. Fernandes was fouled by Donnelly and surprisingly the referee ovtrlooked the affair. The Junior string prevailed by two goals to one.

GOAN ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Goan Athletic Association held their Third Annual Sports at the Cooperage this afternoon and a high standard of Athletics was witnessed. The Mayor of Bombay, Dr Mascarenhas presided, L. M. Fernandes and Francis M. Lobo tied for the mens Individual Championship with 15 points each B. Fernandes was runner-up with 13 points. In the womens section Miss Petronilla Mendonca was champion with 23 points while Philomena Goes was runner-up with 15 points.

L. M. Fernandes won the running high jump, broad jump and hop. step and jump while F M. Lobo won the Pole vault, 110 metres hurdles and 400 metres hurdles.

Miss Petronella Mendonca triumphed in the 60, 100, 200 metres run and the Running Broad Jump and putting the shot. She stood second in the Throwing the Discus.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

ASSOCIATION GROUND

4. p.m. Goan S. C. "A" vs St. Xavier's College "A" (Provincial Tournament—Proper)

5-20 Goa XI vs Bombay XI (Exhibition Return Match)

CEYLON FARE WELL IN SECOND TEST

344 For 7: De Seram Misses Century

COLOMBO, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): In the Second Test Cricket match against the West Indies, Ceylon winning the toss batted first and at the close of the first day's play today had put up a respectable total of 344 for the loss of seven wickets.

The following are the details of score:—

CEYLON 1st Innings:

C. Nagendra c Stollmeyer b Trim ..	5
M. Rodrigo c Rickards b Trim	5
F. C. De Seram c Atkinson b Trim	94
Jaya Wickrame c Stollmeyer b Goddard	29
M. Sathasivam c Christiani b Trim	32
Gunasekara b Trim	71
Wijaysinghe c Weekes b Atkinson ..	9
Coomarswamy not out	54
Dalpathado not out	26
Extras	19
Total for 7 wickets	344

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Trim 23/7/49/5, Atkinson 26/6/70/1, Cameron 18/2/61/0, Stollmeyer 18/0/82/0, Goddard 11/2/45/1, Rae 2/0/18/0. Extras Byes eleven.

Kanga League Cricket Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Kanga League Shield Cricket finals which were continued today and will be continued the whole of tomorrow.

The following are the scores:—

BARNET CRICKET CLUB
(1st Innings) 253

SUNDER CRICKET CLUB
(1st Innings)

G. S. Wagh c Irani b Satha	27
T. K. Kothari b Irani	16
V. Dias b Irani	10
A. B. Abraham c and b Satha	26
Y. B. Palwankar c Mistry b Satha	0
D. G. Phadkar c D. Wadia b Gai	15
B. G. Patil b Irani	29
M. S. Kharna not out	32
M. H. Faizi b Irani	1
R. G. Hagare b Dalal b Irani	30
K. K. Zala b Irani	0
Extras	17
Total	203

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 26, 2 for 44, 3 for 86, 4 for 86, 5 for 90, 6 for 129, 7 for 151, 8 for 154, 9 for 203 10 for 203.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: E. B. Gai 33-7-75-1 B. R. Irani 33-1-11-45-6 P. Madon 5-0-10-0 D. B. Satha 16-2-56-3.

BARONET CRICKET CLUB
(2nd Innings)

B. R. Irani batting	14
M. F. Mistri batting	12
D. B. Satha, N. H. Colah, F. E. Kapadia, D. H. Wadia, P. Madon, J. H. Wadia, R. Dalal, E. B. Gai and E. Pochkhanawalla to bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for no loss)	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. G. Phadkar 7-1-18-0 K. K. Zala 2-1-4-0. M. S. Kharwa 5-3-4-0.

UMPIRES: Messrs. S. M. Makhya and D. N. Khumbar.

Return Exhibition Game For Bombay And Goa XI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A return exhibition game has been arranged between a Goa XI and a Bombay XI for Sunday the 27th at 5-20 p.m. On the last occasion Goa beat Bombay by a solitary goal on Friday evening last.

The following will represent the rival teams:—

GOA XI:—A. Lobo, J. D'Souza, Walter D'Souza, Herbert D'Souza, George Pereira, Tony Vaz, L. Braganza, J. D'Mello, Peter Ferrao, F. Correa, Lourdes D'Costa, A Braganza G. D'Costa, Cajetan Fernandes.

BOMBAY XI:— Leo Pinto, Carvalho Gentle, Middlecoat, Amir Kumar, Maxie Vaz, Louis Vaz, L. Woodcock, John Vaz, F. Continho, Lawrie Fernandes, Perumal, Ivor Abraham, Poonawalla, Gabriel and Nimai.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Previous Closing	32.28
Today's Opening	32.28
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	32.28
Difference	Nil

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

	Rs.
Silver Bullion Ready	186 8
Gold Ready	117 8
Sovereign	75 4
Expectation:	
Cotton Jarila May	622 0

NEED TO PROMOTE INDO-PAK GOODWILL

Devdas Gandhi's Plea To Press For Co-operation

NEW DELHI, FEB. 25 (UPI): SHRI DEVADAS GANDHI, PRESIDENT, ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE, HAS MADE AN APPEAL TO THE PRESS OF INDIA TO DO ITS UTMOST TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND GOODWILL BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

Shri Devadas Gandhi says: "The Inter-Dominion Conference which concluded in New Delhi on Dec. 14 last, examined very carefully the question of the attitude of the press in both the Dominions. At the end, the conference formulated proposals which are incorporated in the press note issued by our Government.

"I invite a careful study of the suggestions which the Press in both the Dominions is called upon to adopt Some members of the Indian Press will demur to the statement that the Press in both the Dominions had committed breaches of the agreement. We, on our side, are conscious of studied restraint exercised by newspapers in India. But we cannot claim to have carried out the earlier agreement of April last, in the letter and in the spirit, in each and every case. We have had difficulties with a section of our own Press. Happily, there has been of late marked improvement in the relations between the two Dominions. That position has to be consolidated.

ORGANISED BODY

"The Press of India, are an organised body and have a pery important and leading role to play. It is our duty to back our Government strongly and activety in its efforts to maintain harmonious relations with Pakistan. We have, in the code which we voluntarily observe, specific provisions which impose certain obligations on us in the matter of publication of comments and news likely to inflame communal passions or disturb relations between the two Dominions. The provisions of the Inter-Dominion agreement of December last go further and specify a number of points to be borne in mind by Newspaper Editors: There is nothing in these points which, in any way, encroach upon our liberties and I have no hesitation in commending them all to my friends of the profession.

INTER-DOMINION COMMITTEE

I would like to draw special attention to the decision to set up an Inter-Dominion Information Consulative Committee. This Committee will include representatives of the Press. I have nominated Mr. T. K. Ghosh and Mr. Durga Das to serve on it on behalf of the Press of India. This is in the nature of a Vigilance Committee which will meet alternatively in New Delhi and in Karachi and the hope is that it will be able to deal in a syirit of friendness and understanding with breaches of the code on either side. Here is an effort at the opening of a new chapter in the relations between the two Dominions.

"The Press of India, I have no doubt, will co-operate wholeheartedly. Let us try to forget the rancour and the bitterness of the past, and while discharging the duties which are ours, let us hope for the best."

HUNGER-STRIKE AGAINST UNDERTAKING

Released R.S.S. Students Of Hindu University

BANAAS, Feb. 26 (API.) Five students, members of the R.S.S., went on a hunger-strike today at the compound of the Vice-Chancellor's residence in the Benares Hindu University demanding their re-admission into various colleges without any undertaking.

About 100 students from the Hindu University who were arrested in connection with the R.S.S. Satyagraha and were recently releaser from jails, it is stated, are reluctant to give any undertaking to the University authorities about their future behaviour.

Harijans Enter Historic Temple

RANWER, Feb. 26 (API.) Harijans had "Darshan" at the Gurukshetra Mahadeo temple, said to be existing from the times of Mahabharata, for the first time yesterday, the Mahashivratri day.

Four other temples were also thrown open to Harijans yesterday.

NEW MINISTER OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (API): The Governor-General today administered the oath of office to Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of State, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Baldev Singh, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. R. R. Diwakar and Dr. B. V. Keskar were present on the occasion.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): The Italian Economic Mission led by Signor G. Schiratti held its first discussions with the representatives of the Government of India here today.

Stop Press

RAMNAD REDS ATTACK POLICE

MADURA, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): A mob of people, described as Communist-led, attacked and overpowered a party of constables under two Sub-Inspectors in the village Kirungakottav near Pranmalav in Ramnad district yesterday evening and wrested the rifles from the policemen, according to information received here. The two Sub-Inspectors are also reported to have been seriously injured during the attack.

IRAN MAJLIS ELECTIONS

TEHERAN, Feb. 26, (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, today issued a decree ordering the elections for the sixteenth Majlis (National Assembly) for July this year.

SHIBBAN LAL BREAKS FAST

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena member of the Constituent Assembly, and three other labour leaders broke their fast today which they undertook on February 12 against what they described as the anti-labour policy of the U.P. Government.

MALAYA WINS THOMAS CUP

LONDON, Feb. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Malaya won Thomas Cup.

INVITEES FOR R.T.C.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter). Delegations from the Dutch Antilles and Surinam are being invited to the Round Table Conference here which will discuss the Indonesian problem, it was learned officially today.

SARAGAT QUITS ITALIAN VABINET

ROME, Feb. 26 (UPA). Vice-Premier Gouseppe Saragat, Right Wing Socialist leader, resigned from the Italian Coalition Cabinet today because of his party's dissatisfaction with the present Government.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

HYDERABAD, (DN). Feb. 26 (API.) Political quarters here forecast tonight that Swami Ramanand Tirth may announce the personnel of a reconstituted Working Committee for the State Congress either tomorrow or the day after.

CALCUTTA CLASH

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26 (API.) Several persons were injured in a clash between two groups of supporters of two rival political parties in the Beliaghata area, in the eastern suburb of Calcutta, after nightfall.

DR. SYUD HOSSAIN'S FUNERAL

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter). Egypt today gave an imposing state funeral to Dr. Syud Hossain, 63-year-old Indian Ambassador, who died suddenly yesterday after a heart attack.

Doing The Greatest Good To Greatest Number

KHER ON SIGNIFICANCE OF "SARVODAYA": SPEECH AT BOMBAY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Sarvodaya" —the goal set before the people of India by the departed leader, Mahatma Gandhi—was an ideal which could be achieved when all people served as equal citizens and every citizen strove to do the greatest good to hte greatest number said Mr. B G. Kher Premier of Bombay inaugurating the conference of social workers, assembled at the Council Hall today for the discussion of the plans for "Sarvodaya Development of compact areas" in the province of Bombay.

The conference commenced its two-day session this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Morarji Desai, and was attended by over 150 delegates from all over the province.

MORARJI'S SPEECH

In his opening speech, Mr. Morarji Desai explained the significance of "Sarvodaya" ideal, which he said was the raising of an edifice of a new society a classless society, where all were equal citizens. Mahatma Gandhi had set this goal before Indians. Those who had assembled today, sincerely believed that they could put in efforts to realise that goal. They had full faith in Mahatma Gandhi's message of service to all.

In the course of a sixty-minue speech in Hindustani Mr. Kher dwelt at length on the metphysical, political and social aspects of the philosophy of "Sarvodaya" as taught by Mahatmaji and said that the ultimate goal was the achievement of a classless society, where equal opportunities would bt given to all irrespective of class creed or colour,, to attain full height as citizens to serve the whole society.

EDIFICE OF CLASS-LESS SOCIETY

Mr. Kher said that the goal was not merely to create a society where economic and social equality prevails but to build an edifice of a classless society, where every citizen realises his duty to the society and serves the society with a true understanding of his equality with other citizens. This philosophy was far, far different from that which preaches class hatred and class warfare for the establishment of true classless society. A lawyer, a physician a school teacher a factory worker, a farmer a savenger, all these are equal citizens in this new society even as the Prime Minister and tht Governor-General and every one of them serves the society in a spirit of co-operation instead of competition, of understanding instead of conflict of fraternity instead of warfare, he added.

Wishing full success to the conference Mr. Kher said that there were many fields open to them to work for the achievement of this ideal and he particularly referred to adult education or social education, which, he said, meant enlightenment of masses on the true meaning of democracy. Education meant a radical transformation of human personality and enlightment education was initiated to help every citizen to understand true democracy and true equality. Thus, concluded the Premier, they had all to work and work unceasingly for the achievement of that goal to raise the present society to he level of Mahatma Gandhi's ideal.

A discussion followed in which some of those present on the occasion spoke on their plans to work in different parts of the province. The meeting was then adjourned till tomorrow (Sunday), when it will commence at Council Hall at 11 a.m.

RIAF VAMPIRE DEMONSTRATION TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The citizens of Bombay will have an opportunity of witnessing a flying demonstration by the RIAF's propellerless high-speed Vampires shortly after 3 pm. on Sunday at the Santa Cruz airfield H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay Shri D.G. Kher Premier Heads of the various Services and prominent citizens will be present.

Flying conditions permitting, one of the Vampire aircraft will give a flying demonstration of low-level high-speed run over the Marine Drive shortly after the display at Santa Cruz for the benefit of those who may not be able to go to the airfield.

BILL ON EXPORT CONTROL EXTENSION SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (U.P.A.): President Harry Truman today signed a bill extending to the end of June, 1951 the Government's power to control exports!

New Dutch Deal To Indonesia

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO BE SET FREE

Round Table Talks At The Hague And Interim Federal Government Foreshadowed

THE HAGUE, FEB. 26 (PTI-REUTER): HOLLAND IS TO SET FREE IMMEDIATELY REPUBLICAN LEADERS NOW HELD IN INDONESIA, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AT THE HAGUE TODAY.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

She has also speeded up plans for transfer of sovereignty in Indonesia to an Interim Federal Government.

The Dutch Government intends to hold a Round Table Conference on this question at The Hague on March 12 at the earliest, a 'communique' stated.

Invitations have already been sent to all parties concerned, and to the United Nations' Commission for Indonesia.

Efforts will be made to carry out the transfer of sovereignty considerably earlier than the "deadline" date of July 1, 1950, laid down in a Security Council resolution.

The conference will deal with the simultaneously establishment of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union and the arrangements for the intermediary period, including the creation of a Federal Interim Government, these provisions being considered in their relation to the accelerated territory last December.

Indonesian leaders who are to be released unconditionally include Republican President Soekarno, interned since the Dutch started their "police action" against Republican-held territory last Decembtr.

Other detained at the same time as Dr. Soekarno were Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, the President's personal adviser, Prime Minister, Mohammed Hatta, former Home Minister Mohammed Roem, and Foreign Minister Hadji Salim.

REPUBLICAN REACTION

Indonesian Republican sources said today that they must have intensive consultations with Federalists and the United Nations' Commission before deciding their attitude to the Dutch Communique, a Batavia despatch stated.

German Ships At Marmagao Refloated

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26. (A.P.I.): One of the three German ships scuttled in Marmagao harbour, (Portuguese India) after the outbreak of World War II was successfully refloated on Wednesday last, it is learnt here.

The refloated ship, Drachenfels, along with two other German vessels and one Italian, were scuttled with a total deadweight of about 35,000 tons The Italian vessel "Anforah" was refloated last November two weeks after salvage operations began.

The two German ships which now remain to be raised—Braunfels and Erinfels—have "broken their backs" and, as a result, will prove more difficult jobs than the other two, it is stated.

G. I. P. Guards End Fast

BOMBAY, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): Guards of the G.I.P. Railway, who undertook a protest fast on the morning of Feb. 23 for redress of their seven demands, terminated their fast at 6-15 p.m. today. On the first day there were 81 guards of the Railway on fast and this morning the number had come down to 54.

KASHMIR PLEBISCITE

Trygve Lie Speeding Up Arrangements

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 26. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has reported the speeding up of arrangements for the Kashmir plebiscite.

The name of the administrator for the plebiscite will be announced "early next week", he said.

A corps of military observers, 20 from the United States, eight from Mexico, and four each from Norway, Belgium and Canada, has been set up to assist the United Nations Commission in India and Pakistan.

COMMUNICATIONS RE-ESTABLISHED

JAMMU, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): The Indian Army yesterday re-established land communications with the Kashmir Valley which had been cut off for three weeks after bulldozers, supported by 5,000 Kashmiri workmen, had blasted a way through 50-feet deep snow that had blocked the 9,000-feet Banihal Pass.

BARODA ELECTRICITY WORKERS STRIKE CALLED OFF

BARODA, Feb. 25. (API): The electricity workers' strike in Baroda state was unconditionally withdrawn tonight and all strike leaders including those who had been detained under orders of the Baroda District Magistrate were released tonight.

Now that the electricity workers strike has been called off, the Government of Baroda would take in all the workers who had struck work and also restore recognition to the Electricity Workers Union says a Government press note this evening, elucidating the Government's attitude.

All leaders as well as workers who had been taken into custody in connection with the strike have released and all cases against them withdrawn.

WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO Feb. 25. (U. P. A.): The "two stage" rocket combining features of German and American made missiles reached an altitude of more than 250 miles in a test yesterday at the White Sands proving grounds.

GANDHI FUND COLLECTIONS

Target May Not B Reached By April End, Says Rajen Babu

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26. (A.P.I.): A sum of Rs. 3 crores has so far been collected for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, it is learnt. This amount does not include a number of collection reports which are yet to be complied. Besides this, industrialists who have promised to subscribe Rs. 5 crores, are understood to have already collected Rs. 4 crores and forty lakhs.

With a view to giving an impetus to the collection drive, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Chairman of the fund, has planned a whirling tour of U. P, Bihar, Bombay, West Bengal, Andhra Karnataka and Tamiland. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will begin his tour tommorrow when he leaves for Bulandshahr (U.P.).

In an interview Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he was not sure if 30 crores as originally expected, could be collected before April 30, 1949. The closing date of collection. "We could have got more money if we approched the masses", Dr. Rajendra Prasad said.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, which consist of 26 members, will be held here on March 7 when the draft of the Trust deed will be executed. Names of the Trustees will be published on receiving their consent.

The first [illegible] fund initiated by the Con[illegible] Tilak Swaraj Fund in 1[illegible] was collected for this [illegible] months for carrying [illegible]ork. The second fund [illegible] was the Kasturba Memor[illegible] created in 1934. One crore was collected for this fund through the original target was 75 lakhs.

U. S. TROOPS IN FAR EAST & EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (PTI-Reuter): United States troops in Japan would fight "if Japan were attacked" Lieutenant General J. Lawton Collins United States Army Vice-Chief of Staff told a press conference yesterday.

Although no commander had ever believed he had enough men, the United States contingent in Japan was adequate for its purpose which was to "carry out the terms of the peace" he said.

United States Army strength overseas would be maintained at about the same level as last year, although the garrison in Europe would be ruled slightly from 96,000 troops last February to 92,000 man this year.

COMBAT DIVISIONS

He said combat division development betwen the Far East and Europe showed a greater degree of relative strength in the Far East than in Europe.

Four Combat Divisions of about 18,000 men each were planned for the Far East, compared with only one for Germany.

In the Far East 88 percent of the total sternth wa[illegible] form of tactical units co[illegible]cent in Europe.

U. S. TO[illegible] MILITARY STREN[illegible]ALASKA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter): **The United States army announced plans last night to double its forces in Alaska and maintain its strength in the Far East at the level of a year ago.**

United States army forces in Europe will be reduced slightly during the fiscal year starting in July, the announcement said.

EVE DEFIES REDS

PRAGUE, Feb. 26 (APR.) Blood was shed under circumstances not immediately explained today during the parade of thousands of armed workers through Wenceslaus Square to celebrate the anniversary of the Communist coup. Three persons were seen on stretchers with blood streaming down their faces in a drug store near the Square.

A witness report[illegible] that police were asking a woman, [illegible]inting and with blood on her fa[illegible] why she tried to throw flowers on [illegible]e statue of King Wenceslaus—[illegible]al Czech gesture of resistance.

MADHYABHARAT REFUGEES

DR. CHOITHRAM GIDWANI ADDRESSING THE FIRST MADHYA BHARAT REFUGEE CONFERENCE HELD IN GWALIOR.

TOWARDS UNITY IN HYDERABAD CONGRESS

Sardar Patel Hopes Compromise Reached Will Be Lasting One

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 26, (U.P.I.): The Hyderabad State Congress compromise formula, which was evolved by Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry and accepted by the two groups of the State Congress unreservedly, does not envisag. resignation of Swami Ramanand Tirt., the President of the State Congress.

It is stated that workers of both the groups persuaded the Swamiji not to take such a step.

A few members belonging to Swamiji's group will, however, resign, to make room for the dissident group nominees on the Working Committee.

In other matters, Swami Ramanand Tirth has been given a free hand as the head of the State Congress which has been recognised as the parent body wherefrom the dissidents had branched off.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, addressing the leaders of the two sections of the State Congress jointly at the Bolarum Residency for about half an hour expressed his satisfaction at the two groups having brought about unity before his arrival in the State.

The Sardar hoped that the compromise reached now would be a lasting one.

NIZAM RECEIVES SARDAR AT AERODROME

The Nizam of Hyderabad by receiving Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Hakimpet aerodrome this morning broke yet another convention, as it was the first time that he went personally to receive an Indian. In the past, only the Viceroys whenever they visited the State of Hyderabad were extended this courtesy by Nizam.

The Nizam was attired in a simple dress—Sherwani and Pyzama with a fez cap on. He came to the airport 15 minutes before the plane landed in his black Limousine attended by his personal guard. He was received there by the Military Governor.

Sardar Patel shook hands with the Nizam on being introduced by Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the States Ministry.

After taking the salute from the troops, the Deputy Prime Minister was presented to the Prince of Berar and Prince Moazamjaha, the Junior Prince, as well as to Mr. D. S. Bakhale, Chief Civil Administrator, and other members of the Military Administration.

The Sardar immediately afterwards left for the Bolarum residency accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel and the Military Governor. None of the Congress leaders present there were introduced to the States Minister.

The Hakimpet airport was strongly guarded by troops and the public were not allowed to gather on road sides as a precautionary measure.

'SOLDIER OF HINDUSTAN' DEDICATES HIS LIFE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): If the four crores of Muslims in India stood united with the rest of the 30 crores in India, they could mould not only the future of India but also the future of Pakistan, declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, addressing the annual Convocation of the Osmania University this evening.

The degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa) was conferred on Sardar Patel by the Chancellor, Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, at the Convocation.

Sardar Patel said that a curtain should now be drawn on the past. Everyone in the country should now join together in making India a great country. Appealing for complete communal amity, Sardar Patel said that they were all born and brought up on the Indian soil and they had to live and die together on the same soil. They should all take the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi to heart.

The recipients of degrees at the Convocation, he reminded them, had taken an oath today to deserve in every way the degrees that had been conferred on them. The only way in which they could show themselves worthy of those degrees would be to increase the prestige of India in the eyes of the world.

"I have considered myself a soldier in the service of Hindustan, "said Sardar Patel, and I shall be a soldier to the end of my life. May I cease to exist when I shall deflect in the least from this path of service".

He exhorted the students that they should endeavour all their lives to go along the right path. The right path was the way to build, to create.

Earlier, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Ali Yavar Jung paid a tribute to the sacrifices made by Sardar Patel in the cause of the country's freedom.

Armed Young Men Raid Dum Dum Aerodrome

ATTACK ON MUNITIONS FACTORY & POLICE OUTPOSTS

5 Killed Include 2 Constables: 7 Rifles Snatched Away From Sentries

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26 (API): THE ENTIRE POLICE SET-UP OF WEST BENGAL WAS TODAY BEING GEARED UP TO AN EMERGENCY DEGREE FOLLOWING RAIDS BY ARMED YOUNG MEN ON THE DUM DUM AERODROME, THE DUM DUM AMMUNITION FACTORY, A BIG BRITISH-OWNED ENGINEERING WORKSHOP AND TWO POLICE STATIONS, IN WHAT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A DEEP LAID PLAN TO COLLECT ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Five persons including two policemen are so far known to have been killed in these raids and seven injured, and two officers of the engineering firm believed to be Europeans are missing.

The attack on the Dum Dum aerodrome took place at noon when a dozen young men drove up in two taxies and immediately on entering the gates threw bombs on the sentries on duty. They then snatched away seven rifles from the sentries and drove at break neck speed firing in all directions to scare away pursuers. One sentry was seriously injured by the bomb-attack at the aerodrome.

RAID ON FACTORY

Simultaneously another gang, armed with sten-guns, bombs and revolvtrs raided the factory of Jessop and Company one of Calcutta's biggest engineering firms situated almost opposite the aesodrome. The raiders here attacked the officers on duty morally injuring an Anglo-Indian foreman named F. R. Augiers. The assistant foseman. Mr. Asoke Das was also wounded. Both men were removed to hospital where Augiers later died and Mr. Asoke Das is reported to be improving.

The raiders apparently theref two other persons into the fatory's furnace as two charred bodies wire later recovered from it.

Meanwhile the gang that raided the aerodrome made for the police outpost at Gouripur, four miles from Dum Dum. On the way they fired indiscriminatel at anything and everybody that came in their path A passenger bus thus came under fire and an operational officer of British Overseas Airways Corporation, Mr. D. E Cooper passing in a car was injured by a bullet. Mr. Cooper is believed to be a Briton.

POLICE OUTPOSTS RAIDED

At Gouripur the gang raided the police outpost and after capturing some arms, drove to Basirhat, a sub-divisional town 30 miles east of Calcutta. Here too they raided a police station and killed two constables on duty and a police inspector was seriously injured. It is not known whether any army were looted here. Other police aided by the public, chased the raiders and succeeded in arresting two of them.

AT MUNITIONS FACTORY

An attack was also made on the Dum Dum Ammunition Factory situated only a few hundred yards from the atrodrome when a lone raider shot at the sentry. The sentry returned the fire. In the exchange of firing the sentry was injured. The raider then went up to the first floor of the factory and opened fire at the guard room. Before pursuit was organised the man made good his escape but left behind the rifle which he had seized from the sentry.

Burmese Red Arrested In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): A Burmese Communist, who gave his name as Ratan Burmese of Rangoon was arrested by the Calcutta police today.

Stated to be a graduate and active member of the Communist Party the man had arrived in Calcutta only recently and is reported to have been carrying on some underground work. The police found him today with a dagger and some literature of the Communist Party of India at a place in the northern part of the city.

China Peace Talks Venue

CHIANG ASKED TO GO ABROAD

NANKING, Feb. 26, (PTI-Reuter): The time and place for official negotiations between Chinese Government and Communist leaders have been fixed in North China, according to unconfirmed reports from usually reliable sources in Nanking today. A time limit is also believed to have been set for the talks.

CHIANG ADVISED TO GO ABROAD

These reports coincided with local newspaper stories that ex-President Chiang Kai-Shek was being urged by several leaders to leave his place or retirement at Fenghua in Chekiang and go abroad.

One official was quoted as saying the former Generalissimo had promised to keep out of politics for the next five years.

MAO TZE-TUNG IN PEIPING

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26, (U.P.A.): A report from Peiping today said Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung is believed to have arrived in the North China capital.

The dispatch said the Peiping rail station and main thoroughfare was cordoned off by Communist garrison troops for two hours obviously indicating the arrival of a personage of the highest rank.

..It said rumours reported that Mao arrived by train. .. ..

Central Budget On AIR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): All-India Radio will broadcast special bulletins in English and Hindustani on Feb. 28, carrying budget news. The bulletins in English which will be on the air between 6-28 and 6-30 p.m. and between 6-45 p.m. and 6-55 p.m. will contain "flashes" from the taxation proposals as they are being announced in Parliament by the Finance Minister and a summary of the budget speech respectively. These will be relayed by all the regional stations of All-India Radio. The English bulletins will be followed by bulletins in Hindustani at 6-30 p.m. and 6-55 p.m. and will be relayed by Delhi, Jullundhur, Lucknow, Patna, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad.

India Revises Import Licensing Policy

GREATER RESTRICTIONS ON DOLLAR AND HARD CURRENCY COUNTRIES

NEW DELHI Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): Greater restrictions will be placed on imports from dollar and hard currency countries under the revised import licensing policy for the period January-June 1949 announced by the Commerce Ministry tonight after a review of India's foreign exchange position.

The announcemen t says that only minor adjustments however have been made in import licensing policy for soft currency areas the main lines of policy being the same as those during July-December 1948.

Sweden has been brought into the category of soft currency countries, whereas Switzerland for the time being will be hard currency country.

Policy regarding imports from Japan will be reviewed shortly and an announcement made.

DOLLAR AND HARD CURRENCY POSITION

Generally speaking, the dollar and hard currency position has become still more difficult and as a result greater restrictions will be placed on imports from these countries. Only minor adjustments have however been made in the import licensing policy for soft currency areas, the main lines of policy being the same as these during July-December 1948.

As before, all commodities specified in parts II to V of the I.T.C. schedule have been divided into the following categories:—

Articles allowed importation under the benefit of

O.G.L. from soft surrency areas;

Articles liberally licensed;

Articles licensed on the basis of monetary ceilings articles totally prohibited.

As in July-December 1948, the continents of North Central and South America (with the exception of Brazil, Peru Chile and Uruguary) and the Phillipine islands are dollar areas; Belgium and Belgium colonies Portugal and Portuguese colonies excluding Portuguese possessions in India and Bizonia are hard currency contries and all other countries; except the Union of South Africa, Peru, Japan and Switzerland are soft currency countries.

Licences for import from Peru of all commodities covered by O.G.L. XI will be granted liberally provided payment is made in Peruvian currency or in sterling.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Policy regarding imports from Japan will be reviewed shortly and an announcement made. For the present imports of certain articles are covered under O.G.L. No. XIII, which is due to expire on March 31, 1949 and import licences have been recently granted for certain articles Licence for articles which are liberally licensed from dollar and hard currency countries will however, continue to be granted liberally for imports from Japan.

The form or application for import licence has been slightly revised.

No time-limit has been fixed for recept of applications from established importers and actual consumers of raw materials and accessories. The last date for applications from newcomers has been fixed as April 15, 1948. For this purpose new comers are defind as other than (i) those who are actual consumers and (ii) those who imported the comodities concerned between 1837-38 and 1947-48.

NEW COMERS

New comers should submit bank certificates in the prescribed from along with their applications, which will be considered only in respect of those articles for which new comer applications are invited. Applications from refugee firms who had import business at Karachi and Chittangong but who are now resident in the Dominion be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports.

Applications for import licences from dollar and hard currency countries should give full justification in support of their requests.

Established importers are required to submit quota certificates or bills of entry or auditors' certificates in support of their statement of past imports.

Some articles, such as second-hand clothing, condensed and powdered milk, camphor, Sachharine, leather cloth, brake fluid, synthetic resins, fan belts, rubber hoses, rubber tyres, bulbs, electric water heaters and electric irons and other household electric appliances, which are licensed on a restricted basis will not be allowed importation during the current period from dollar and hard currency countries. Kerosene, motor spirit, mineral oil (with certain exceptions) including diesel oils will also not be licensed.

COMMERCE MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Addressing the first meeting of the Import Advisory Councial today, Mr. K. G. Neogy, Minister for Commerce, said that inflationary conditions in India required a larger supply of goods to be made available so as to reduce scarcity. Restrictive import policies and the large unspent balance of foeign exchange at the end of June 1948 had shown that a measure or austerity "not warranted by the limitations of our foreign exchange balance with soft currency countries" had been imposed on consumers.

Explaining the results of the recent changes in import policy and the foreign exchange position as it exists today, the Minister declared that imports of capital goods and machinery had increased from Rs. 4 crores per month in 1947 to Rs. 5-1/2 crores per month nn 1948 there goods now constitute 15 per cent of India's total trade; industrial goods, comprising raw materials and semi manufactures, essential consumer goods (including foodstuffs), 37 per cent of our dollar imports and 44 per cent or the total import trade; and "luxuries" or "semi-luxuries", only 2 per cent.

Turning to imports from dollar and hard currency areas-food being the important item, he said: "Even when every effort is made, to obtain foodgrain supplies from soft currency countries increased imports from dollar and hard currency areas will be necessary." As a precautionary measure, it had been decided to curtail other imports still further from the latter countries, and the licensing policy for the current half-year in respect of "hard" areas had been influenced by these considerations.

RESTORATION OF PEACE IN STRIFE-TORN BURMA

Scope Of Informal Conference At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (API): The scope of the informal conference on the situation in Burma, which is being held here on Monday, is limited, according to informed quarters, to an exchange of views aimed at formulating tentative proposals for the restoration of peace in that strife-torn country.

Recent developments in Burma, in the context of the changing scene in China, have caused much concern among Burma's neighbours such as India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

It is understood that a suggestion was made by the United Kingdom Government some weeks ago that these Commonwealth countries in the South-East Asia region along with Australia, New Zealand and U. K. itself, who are all deeply interested in the security of this region, should take stock of the deteriorating situation in Burma and its possible repercussions elsewhere.

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and possibly the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, will represent India. Mr. Arthur Bottomley will represent U K.

It is learnt that he has asked for Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's High Commissioner in Malaya, to attend the Conference. Mr. Macdonald is expected to arrive here tomorrow evening.

Dr. Evatt is also expected to be in Delhi by tomorrow night.

NO REPRESENTATIVE FROM PAKISTAN

KARACHI, Feb. 26 (API): Pakistan will not send a delegate to the New Delhi Conference on Burma on Monday because it coincides with the introduction of the Dominion's budget, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here tonight.

BURMESE OBSERVERS NOT TO ATTEND

RANGOON, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter): Burmese observers are not likely to attend in its initial stage the informal Dominion Conference in New Delhi on Monday to discuss the situation in Burma, a spokesman said here tonight.

RANGOON ISOLATED

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UPA): Rangoon, capital of Burma, stands "virtually isolated" from the rest of the country by rebel pockets established along all communications lines, according to official reports received by the Foreign Office today.

1,10,000 Acres To Be Reclaimed

PROGRAMME FOR '48-49

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): Over 1,10,000 acres of land are programmed to be reclaimed for cultivation by the Government of India by a process of reclamation, during 1948/49, it is learnt.

In the Central Provinces 60,000 acres are stated to be in the process of reclamation while in the United Provinces the programme covers 30,000 acres and in Madhyabharat and the East Punjab 10,000 acres each.

Air-India Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Air-India employees' strike continued today and there was no change in the situation.

Employers And Employees At Loggerheads

"CONSTANTLY STRAINED RELATIONS AFFECT EFFICIENCY IN RUNNING OF INDUSTRIES"

Mr. Kirloskar Urges Karnatakis To Rise To Occasion And Fight Way To Better Living

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI. Feb. 24: The First All-Karnatak Industrial Conference was held yesterday under the auspices of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce. Mr. S. V. Kirleskar, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, presided. It was inaugurated by Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji, President, Indian Merchants Chamber and East India Cotton Association, and a member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

Mr. Shantappa Yelamali, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates. He said that the Conference had been convened to enable the Industrialists, traders and merchants to come together and discuss the general industrial problems of this area. Turning to the pace of industrialisation in the country he said that it had been hindered by the taxation policy of the Government. He opined that unless there was some relief as regards income-tax and super-tax there was not likelihood of any improvement in the situation. Referring to the policy of recontrol he regretted that Government did not consult the mercantile community before framing the policy.

GOVERNMENT POLICY CRITICISED

He also criticised the Government for depending mainly on Advisory Bodies which had absolutely no knowledge or experience of trade and industry. Speaking about the industrial potentialities of Karnatak he said Karnatak possessed rich mineral, forest and agricultural resources. Karnatak was a surplus area in the matter of food. There was scope for textile, glass, cement, paper, and other industries, he said. But he continued, lack of power and capital had hampered the growth of industry in this regime. He blamed the uncertain economic policy of the Bombay Government for this. He suggested that an Industrial Finance Corporation be set up in Karnatak for the timely supply of capital. Concluding he emphasised that for the economic development of Kannada areas formation of seperate province of Karnatak was essential.

Mr. Khimji inaugurating the conference said that by honouring him today they were honouring the Indian Merchants Chamber of which he is the President, a body which had a record of pioneering and sustained efforts for arousing national consciousness to the ills and needs of the economy of the land.

Mr. Khimji traced the recent developments in the country. He referred to the integration of States and paid tributes to Sardar Patel for achieving this political solution which had special significance from the economic and financial aspect.

PLEA FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Referring the industrialisation policy of the Government of India he said that the fear about nationalisation of important sectors of the economic and industrial life still persisted. He hoped that Government would come out with an assurance that the immunity from nationalisation now announced for ten years in respect of existing industries would not automatically end after that period and that sector was normally intended to be left for private enterprise.

Turning to the level of taxation in the country today he said this was also militating against increased industrial activity. He suggested that scientific examination of the taxation system should be undertaken without further loss of time.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In the course of his Presidential Address, Mr. S. V. Kirloskar said:

Karnatak people should now seriously look to the future and engage thtir mind with the task which lies ahead of them, to plan their new industrial life. For, without planning we shall not know how to proceed with our work to increase the wealth of our province.

Let us therefore give a first priority to this urgent business of promoting the industrial life of Karnatak, the northern half in particular. To do this let us set before us the picture of the Karnatak that we like to create and in which our children and grand-children would be able to lead a peaceful and creative life.

The question of the regeneration of the Union Karnatak with which we are chiefly concerned is, in brief, a question of mobilising of its resources in men, material and money for the most efficient and productive purpose. Fortunately for us the Karnatak is a province, rich in mineral and agricultural wealth, both of which have a very high potentiality for development. In this area are located deposits of Iron, Boxite, Manganese, Copper, Gold, Asbestos and various clays, which is all hidden wealth that cannot be fully calculated. I am also of the opinion that the province still awaits a more careful and detailed geological survey, which when undertaken, might bring to light further mineral resources of much value and utility.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

It would be essential in our programme of industrial development that we devote special attention to the electrification of Karnatak as quickly as possible. To this end steps should be taken to secure as much power from the existing sources like Jog-Falls, but we should also strongly press that the operations to harness the Kalinadi river, be pushed on with all speed. Karnatak should also take an active part in expediting the work of the Koyana Dam which promises to be a great boon both to Maharashtra and Karnatak. It is learnt that a portion of electric power produced by the Koyana Dam would be conveniently utilised for pumping water from the Krishna and Bhima rivers, skirting the Bijapur district, and bring under irrigation 4 lac acres of land.

In tapping our industrial resources for raw materials, those available from agriculture such as Cotton, Sugar-cane, Oil-seeds, Tobacco, and forest products like Bamboos and Arlikai obviously take the first place. These raw materials are not fully utilised at present. There is therefore in Karnatak ample scope for developing its Textile Industry by putting up a number of new spinning and weaving mills. The same can be said about the Sugar and, Oil Industry.

LABOUR PROBLEM

Continuing, Mr. Kirloskar said:

"The wave of strikes, as we are observing has become a serious menace to the security or smooth running of all industrits. The work of the Management, as a result, has become a never-ending problem and a heavy risk. How can discipline amongst the workers and efficiency in their performance be made possible where the relations between the employer and the employments are constantly strained and threaten to reach crisis any moment.

Viewed through the eyes of the Govtrnment or the Labour, a large measure of blame for this disruption in industry is laid at the door of the industrialists. But the ndustrialist in turn can offer an explanation to refute the charges against him and point out how the policy of Government and the attitude of the Labour are alone at the root of the whole trouble. His voice howevtr has little chance to receive much attention.

Concluding Mr. Kirloskar said: "To sum up, I am very confident that there is a very bright future for the industrial Karnatak. Its resources in money, men and material are quite ample. But unless people realize the part they should play in building up the nation and know how urgent is the need to step up production in the factory and on the farm, the best efforts to raise the economic standard of the people is likely to bear small fruit. This is a very solemn and critical hour in our history that demands our best resourcefulness, ability and idealism. I feel that the people of Karnatak, actuated as they are with unbounded enthusiasm and a high purpose, to secure for Karnatak, a prominent place on the Industrial Map of India, shall rise to the occasion, by setting an example to others, how a province through their collective effort can fight its way to better living against all odds."

"NO MORE SALES OF GOLD AT 'PREMIUM' PRICES"

International Monetary Fund Warns South Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, (U.P.A.): The International Monetary Fund warned South Africa it will not tolerate any more sales of gold at "premium" prices because the metal may wind up in the European blackmarket.

It strongly protested against South Africa's sale of 100,000 ounces of semi-manufactured gold to a London brokerage firm at dol. 38.2 an ounce or dol. 3.2 above the established world price.

The Bank noted the gold was in the form of wire, sheet and strips whiich could be easily melted down into bars for sale in the European blackmarket where prices run as high as dol. 90 an ounce.

The formal protest was addressed to Nicholas Havenga, South African Minister of Finance. It notified the Government that the Bank must have proof that future gold sales are for legitimate purposes. It added that in any event South Africa can make no future sales without prior approval of the Fund's Monetary Controll Body established for the international field.

South Africa could be ousted frora the organization if it refused to abide by the decree.

Charged with stabilizing world currencies the Fund allows gold sales at a dol. 35 world price only—if adequate safeguards are taken to assure it will not be hoarded or used for speculative purposes.

The South African gold was bought by Mocatta and Goldschmid, London brokers, purportedly for industrial uses.

Our Karachi Letter

SIND'S NEW PREMIER

Pir Illahi Bakhsh Prefers Appeal In Chief Court

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Mail)—By creating an un-precedented step, Sind has for the time being been saved from the application of Section 92 A i.e., Governor's Raj.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, the business-magnate of Karachi, who has been elected New Premier of Sind and who has already got his Ministry sworn-in, is technically not even a voter of the Sind Legislative Assembly much less its member. Of course, he is a voter from Karachi but Karachi having been made the Capital of the Pakistan Dominion and consequently having been separated from the province of Sind, no resident of this city can any longer legally remain a voter of the Sind Legislative Assembly. But Pakistan authorities seem to have permitted this sort of extra-ordinary selection in view of the fact that members of the Sind Legislative Assembly elected from Karachi City still continue to hold their seats on the Sind Assembly.

Now, Mr. Yusuf Haroon will have to get himself elected to the Sind Legislative Assembly within 6 months as laid down in the Act. Ths is not going to be difficult in view of the fact that already three Muslim seats lie vacant will have to be filled up very soon and Mr. Haroon can easily capture one of them being in full power. Moreover, he is quite well-known and even popular all over the province as President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for a number of years and as a member from the whole province on the Central Legislative Assembly of undivided India.

PIR ILLAHI BAKHSH'S APPEAL

It is reported, Pir Illahi Bakhsh, the retiring Sind Premier has decided to prefer an appeal in the Sind Chief Court against the order of the Election Tribunal which has debarred him from being even a voter of the Sind Legislative Assembly for 6 years, as a consequence of which he had to resign his Premiership. Main contention of Pir Sahib in preferring this appeal is that the evidence of Mr. G. M. Sayed's witnesses were taken in his absence, which illegal.

On the other hand, fearing that some mischief might be played by the officials, Mr. A. K. Brohi, advocate of Mr. Sayed has telegraphically served notices on the Collector of Dadu the Chief Secretary to the Sind Government and the Sind Governor, to properly preserve the ballot-papers and other necessary documents—particularly of the polling stations of Bhan and Dadu where a number of irregularities are said to have been committed. It is reported, prior to his resigning the Premiership, Pir Sahib had passed orders asking the Collector of Dadu to burn-away all the papers in connection with the last Assembly Elections.

This notice has been issued in view of a criminal case still pending before the Court which Mr. Sayed has filed against Pir Illahi Bux and some others for the various irregularities committed by them particularly at these two polling station. The election tribunal had also passed orders for the preservance of all these records.

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST PIR SAHIB

Ex-Premier Pir Illahi Bux is also facing a Civil Suit in connection with not rendering proper accounts of the 'Pir Illahi Bakhsh Colony' which he formed to provide housing particularly to the refugees. Some members who have contributed funds for this Colony, have approached the Chief Court to direct Pir Illahi Bakhsh, who has styled himself proprietor of this colony, to get the Society registered, render proper accounts of the 32 lakhs of rupees collected and appoint somebody else to look after the affairs of the Colony.

NO ACCOMMODATION FOR EX-PREMIER

In the meantime, Pir Sahib is finding it hard to find a suitable accommodation for himself in Karachi since he will have to vacate the Premier's bungalow. It seems, he has long ago given away his own bungalow on rent as he has been occupying one or the other Government bungalows being all along continuing to be a Minister in each and every Ministry that has been formed in Sind since the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy in 1937. The local rent-control authorities also seem to have expressed their inability to come to his aid as probably they have no vacant bungalow in their possession which they can offer to the Ex-Premier. Accordingly, Pir Sahib is reported to have decided to send away his family to his native town—Dadu and remain alone in the Pakistan Capital with some friend or in a Hotel.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY TRIBUNAL'S REPORT

It is learnt, Mr. Akbar Hussein, the Special Officer appointed by the Pakistan Government to make enquiries against the various allegations levelled against Pir Illahi Bakhsh and his Ministry has now submitted his report. In this report, it is further learnt, three charges have been specifically proved against Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur, a member of the Pir Ministry. This report is now under the consideration of the Sind Governor and the possibility of the institution of a Special Court of Enquiry against the Pir Ministry as was done in the case of Mr. Khuhro is not entirely ruled out.

FILM STUDIO FOR PAKISTAN

Even after the partition of the country, Cinema Houses in Pakistan showing Indian pictures have to depend on pictures produced in India and therefore such film-producing companies drag-away lakhs of rupees every year by way of their share of the realisations, and in order that this drain be curtailed Film Studio is being established soon in Karachi with the aid of American Capital, experts and machinery.

JAIPRAKASH DEFINES CRITICISM

GAYA, Feb. 25 (API.) "Criticism of Government does not mean enmity and co-operation does not mean abstaining from criticism of Government, said Mr. Jai Prakash Narain addressing a public meeting here.

Continuing, he declared his readiness to co-operate in any a constructive work. He felt that at present there was no real opposition party in the Legislature and whatever opposition there was, it was composed of Zamindars and reactionaries.

OSLO DEMONSTRATIONS

OSLO, Feb. 26 (UPA): Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons protested today in front of the Parliament building against alleged American pressure on Norway to join the Atlantic Pact.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Liberty.

SIMLA, Feb. 26 (A.P.I.): Eight Communists, connected with the East Punjab Railway Workers' Union, have been arrested under section three of the Punjab Public Safety Act, during the last few days.

SHORT SHRIFT TO TAX-EVADERS

Recommendations Of Commission

HEAVY FINE AND OSTRACISM PROPOSED

Public exposure of persons who are found guilty of cheating the Government of their revenues is suggested by the Income-tax Investigation Commission, says the Delhi correspondent of the "National Herald", Lucknow, in a despatch to that paper. He gives the details in the following summary:

Recommendations of a far-reaching character have been made by the Commission in its preliminary report, answering the first part of reference made to it by the Government., and it is under the active consideration of the Finance Ministry.

Nearly 200 recommendations have been made and they are directed not merely to changes in income-tax law but also to the creation of a changed outlook in administration with a view to securing maximum efficiency as well as smoothness of working.

Of the two terms of reference made to the commission, the first required the commission "to investigate and report to the Central Government on all matters relating to taxation on income with particular reference to the extent to which the existing law relating to the procedure for assessment and collection of such taxation is adequate to prevent evasion thereof" while the second asked the commission to investigate any cases referred to it and report thereon to the Central Government.

The commission was presided over by Mr. S. Varadachari with Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and Mr. Mazumdar as members.

THOROUGH HANDLING

In a masterly exhaustive report the commission has considered not only the problems connected with avoidance or evasion of income-tax but also questions, which either by reason of omission or uncertainty or imperfection in the existing law or of the new political and administrative set-up required attention.

A mere mention of the title of items dealt with by the commission would indicate the thoroughness with which the subject has been considered: residents and non-residents, Hindu undivided family, taxation of companies, partnerships, mutual associations, life insurance companies, religious and charitable trusts, deductions and allowances, maintenance and audit of accounts, penalties, cancellation of assessment revision and review, refunds, powers of income-tax officers, recruitment and training of income-tax officer and finally relations between the department and the public.

AMENDMENTS

Of the numerous amendments suggested to the existing act the most important is a new clause to replace section 34 (dealing with evasion) and substantial additions to section 46. One of the important suggestions made by the commission is that legal and political arrangement should be entered into so as to bring into the category of "residents" for the purpose of the Indian income-tax law at last such of the residents of the Indian states as have business connections or sources of income in the Indian Union.

Expressing the view that the Hindu undivided family may continue to be treated as a special category by itself, instead of being treated as an ordinary individual, the commission recommends the granting of relief in assessment by raising the limit of non-taxable maximum both in respect of income-tax and super-tax. The non-taxable maximum when an undivided family is assessed as a unit has been suggested at twice that prescribed for individual assessments and where undivided brothers are four or more than four the non-taxable maximum should be thrice that fixed for individual assessments. Dealing with partnerships, the commission observes, "So long as the practice of creating nominal intermediary concerns with a view to showing a reduced profit for the principal concern subsists, income-tax authorities must have power to go behind documents and determine the person or persons into whose pockets the profits of nominal partnership have gone. It is, therefore, necessary to insist that production of the deed of partnership should not automatically entitle the person producing it to have it registered by income-tax authorities and that the registration should not preclude the authorities from going behind the document if there arises ground for suspicion and determining who has the real control over income. In order to prevent assessees making it appear that profits of a good year really belonged not to one person but to a number of partners and in support of this attempt producing and ante-dated partnership deed or a deed reciting commencement of partnership at an earlier date, the registration of deed by income-tax authorities must be within a short interval—say three or, at the highest six months—after the commencement of the alleged partnership".

PENALTY PROVISIONS

The commission has suggested numerous changes designed to tighten up penalty provisions in section 28 of the Income-Tax Act and observes that the normal procedure by way of levying penalty should be followed in preference to prosecution.

The commission, however, adds that prosecution should be resorted to in flagrant cases or in cases of repeated violation of the law or where imposition of penalty has had no effect or where the amount involved is large.

In order that prosecution may have deterrent effect, the commission suggests "differentiation between less serious and more serious offences and in the case of the latter, imprisonment should be made either simple or vigorous and the limit of fine may be extended to Rs. 10,000.

Unless the case is a gross one compounding may be resorted to but the policy should be, as far as possible, that no occasion should arise for criticism that a rich man can, if found out, purchase his freedom by payment of money while poor man has to go to jail".

Suggesting that the sanction of the Central Board of Revenue should invariably be obtained both for prosecution and for composition so as to maintain uniformity of treatment the commission observes:

"Unfortunately public opinion in our country is not so advanced as to look down upon those who are proved to have attempted fraud on revenue. The whip of public conscience which lashes an evader into the straight path is still not so long nor so strong and this country as it is in England and in some other countries; but those countries had advantages over us of many years of political freedom which made the interests of the Government and [illegible] identical. We are aware of cases where persons who have been prosecuted but who paid composition fee are allowed to mix freely in respectable society without the public attaching any kind of moral stigma to their character and doings. We therefore, suggest that those on whom a penalty has been levied more than once for offences under section 28 or who have been convicted in respect of more serious offences under section 52 should be held to be disqualified for membership of legislative or local bodies or for acting as trustees unless the Government in special cases agree to set aside the disqualification".

In pursuance of this view the Commission recommends that "there is advantage in public exposure of persons who are guilty of deliberately cheating Government of their revenue".

CONDUCT OF OFFICIALS

Dealing with the conduct of income-tax officers towards the public the Commission refers to numerous complaints received from public bodies and individuals and observers.

"The income-tax officer must show by his conduct that he is not the tax-grabber he is described to be but a referee standing between the state, on the one hand, and the taxpayer, on the other, and the taxidea and desire that both get a square deal. If an income-tax officer sees to it that he is regular in attendance, prompt in attention, courteous in listening to grievances however frivolous in the manner of a skilful salesman, he will immediately find an encouraging response from the taxpayer. We have no sympathy with an income-tax officer who surrenders his better judgment to a dictation of his superior; but we have still less sympathy for those who would use their powers under the act without regard to justice, reason and fair-play. We have already expressed our disapproval of an inspecting assistant commissioner who makes an income-tax officer a scapegoat for his views and thus saps income-tax officers' discretion and judgment with indiscriminate criticism. We would suggest that an income-tax officer should be judged not on the number of heavy assessments but on the knowledge and understanding he shows and not on the pitch to which he raises his assessments; on speed of his collections and not on the size of his paper demands. There should be firm adherence to the spirit of the law which expects the tax-payer and taxgatherer alike to meet in a spirit of mutual trust".

DUTY OF PUBLIC

Referring to the duty of the public, the Commission observes;

"Educated people in our country who contributed so much to the dawn of our freedom can contribute equally to the dawn of public conscience by their example and their actions. For instance, accountants can make it their creed not to assist an assessee whom they suspect of trying to evade tax or if lawyers will refuse to give advice when it is sought for the purpose of tax-evasion the defrauder will be either thrown on his own resources and skill which cannot be large or be driven to inefficient advice with the result that he will soon find it a bad business.

If associations of business interests will refuse to elect to positions of trust or honour persons who have been either penalised or prosecuted for evasion of taxes, no prominent business man will venture to evade taxes. We are confident that the lead given by responsible business and professional interests will not be long in being followed by others. We are also confident that the Government, which are elected by people, will not fail to get just response from business, big as well as small, and also from leaders of different professions and that aided by co-operation and change of outlook and methods from the department the tax-evader will soon find the soil of this country unhelpful and unpropitious to him".

REFUGEE REHABILITATION IN SAURASHTRA

Sjt. Sameldas Gandhi Visits Villages In Gohilwad

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT (By Mail): Mr. Samaldas Gandhi Saurashtra Minister for Revenue, Refugee Rehabilitation and Information, visited the refugee camps at Bhavnagar and Palitana on February 20. The refugee camp at Bhavanagar which consisted of 4600 inmates was being attended to by a well-known constructive worker Mr. Naraindas Gandhi. He was at present conducting spinning classes amongst the refugees. A good number of refugees are attending the classes regularly.

The Rehabilitation Minister went round the refugee camp and inspected it for three hours. Individual

MR. SAMALDAS GANDHI

tales of woe and the hardships experienced for want of "pakka' residential accommodation were narrated to him.

A meeting of the representatives of the refugees, Mr. Naraindas Gandhi and the Rehabilitation Minister was subsequently held in the camp in which Mr. Samaldas Gandhi explained the steps that were being taken by the Government of the United State of Saurashtra to rehabilitate the refugtes. Among other things, he said that the refugees should be prepared to settle down in each and every part of Saurashtra, wherever the opportunities of resettlement were available. He suggested that the land could be given to the cultivators amongst the refugees near Sodhana and in Babariawad. Some families should come forward to settle down in those areas. Proceeding, he observed that the 'pakka' residential accommodation could also be given to the refugees it Keshod, Vanthali, Una and Prabha—Patan. Turning to the vocations to be pursued by the refugees he said that vocational training centres would be opened by the Government of the United State of Saurashtra at Bhavnagar and Junagadh and appealed to the refugees to make full use of the opportunity thus to be provided by the Saurashtra Government and to try to become self-supporting as early as possible.

The Rehabilitation Minister next visited prominent localities of Bhavnagar where the refugees could start cabin shops. He said that the allotment of space would be made immediately to facilitate the erection of fifty cabin shops. He next visited vacant plots of land where new houses could be built for the refugees, it being understood that the construction of forty tenements for the refugees was under contemplation at Bhavnagar.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi also visited the temporary residences of the refugees at Palitana. The total number of refugees in Palitana was 1825. The representatives of the refugees requested the Rehabilitation Minister to provide further facilities for the education of the refugee children. He assured the refugees that the local schools of Palitana would be run by shifts, so that the refugee children could take advantage of those institutions. A Committee was appointed at Palitana to find suitable occupations for the refugee families.

TENEMENTS FOR REFUGEES

Mr. Shambhushankar Trivedi, a veteran constructive worker of Gondwad is building 10 houses at Gariadhar for the benefit of refugees residing at Palitana. Further efforts are being made to raise similar tenements for the refugees in other villages too.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26 (UPI): A gang of armed criminals looted gold bullion at Dum Dum air port this morning after firing a number of shots on the police and injuring some policemen.

The intruders made good their escape. The injured constables were removed to hospital.

REFERENDUM IN FRENCH INDIA

Councillors From Southern Settlements To Fix Terms

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 25, (A.P.I.): It is learnt the Municipal Councillors of Pondicherry Karaikal, Mahe and Yanaom, numbering 200 will be called upon to meet at Pondicherry in the third week of March to decide the terms and the date of the referendum in the southern settlements of French in India.

It is understood that the referendum will take before the end of July this year. Mon Tezenas Du Montcel, Inspector of Colonies, who is now at Pondicherry, went to Mahe recently on an official visit.

An official spokesman declared that the condition at Mahe is peaceful and preparations for Municipal elections are going on smoothly. All necessary precautions are being taken to meet any emergency.

COMMEMORATION OF KOLHAPUR MERGER

Prisoners To Be Released

BOMBAY, Saturday: To commemorate the merger of Kolhapur State with the Province of Bombay, the Government has decided to release certain categories of prisoners, undergoing imprisonment in jails of State, as was done on the occasion of the merger of the Deccan and Gujarat States, with some modifications. According to one of the modifications, prisoners eligible for release, will be released on March 1, 1949, the date of merger, and not on the evening of the previous day.

Zamindari Abolition In Madhyabharat

(From Our Correspondent.)
UJJAIN, (By Air Mail).

The Madhyabharat Government has appointed a committee to enquire and report on the present zamindari system and suggest how it can be abolished. Some members of the committee are zamindars and are also members of the Madhyabharat Legislature.

The Gwalior State Congress too had appointed a similar committee at its Guna Session but till now nothing has been done in that connection. The State Congress has more than once expressed its decision against zamindari system.

In the Madhyabharat Legislature several members are Zamindars and several others are supporters of the Zamindars. The Kisans fear that the Gwalior group will form majority and will not support the abolition of the Zamindari system.

Leading Congress and Socialist Party workers of Madhyabharat and Rajasthan have issued statements condemning the policy of the Rajasthan Government in arreing Pt. Baleshwardayalu, the Bhil Kisan leader of Madhyabharat and Rajasthan. The statements says that Pt. Baleshwardayalu has devoted his life in the service of backward class and Bhil kisans of Madhyabharat and Rajasthan and is carrying on peacefully social, educational and activities for economic uplift of the kisans.

Indo-Japanese Air Service

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (API.) Bharat Airways (Birla Line) will shortly operate an air service between India and Japan. Initially the service will be fortnightly and will halt at Bangkok Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Tokyo.

The first "proving flight," it is understood, will take off from Calcutta on March one with the Director.

Delhi Ban On "Savarkar Day" Meeting

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (API.) The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has refused permissoin to the President of the Delhi Provincial Hindu Mahasabha for holding a public meeting here on February 27 in celebration of "All-India Savarkar Day" on the ground that the present atmosphere in Delhi did not allow it. The proposed meeting has therefore, been abandoned.

FOOD RATIONING IN AHMEDNAGAR

Statutory rationing of foodgrains, namely, rice, wheat, bajri, barly, jower maize, overseas milo and their products is being introduced in the Ahmednagar rationed area from Feb. 27, 1949.

M. S. M. RAILWAYMEN'S WARNING TO S. I. R.

"We Will Step Into The Breach In Case Of Strike" Says Union Leader

MADRAS, Feb. 26, (A.P.I.): A warning that should the South Indian Railwaymen prefer to go on strike on a mandate from the Communist leaders, M.S.M. Railwaymen would step into the breach and assist the Government was administered by Mr. Anandan, General Secretary M. S. M. Railway Employees' Union, Perambur addressing a largely attended meeting of Railway employees last evening.

Mr. Anandan characterised the Communist leaders as "outsiders whose only interest was to sell the country to Russian dictatorial directorate.

Mr. Anandan appealed to the South Indian Railway employees to remember the results of the past strike on the railway and said good sense and patriotism should rule supreme. He explained in detail the results of the negotiations carried on by the President and General Secretary of A.I.R.F. with the Transport Minister, and said they should be welcomed by all Railwaymen to achieve an advance without resorting to any direct action "is a direct indication of the resonableness of the demand on one side and of goodwill on the other."

Mr. Anandan added that "the leaders of the Government are Indians and have no intention whatsoever to exploit labour." He insisted they should have implicit faith in A.I.R.F. and condemned the activities and advice tendered by the Communist-controlled Unions to strike on March 9.

No Strike Threat On E. Punjab Railway

JULLUDUR, Feb. 26 (API.) Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport declared today that there was no Union in the East Punjab Railway which was contemplating strike.

Mr. Santhanam, who is on a tour of East Punjab Railway, spent two hours inspecting Julludur Railway Station and receiving representations from Railway workers and from the public.

Mr. Santhanam added "I have had discussions with workers on East Punjab Railway. I appreciate the attitude of the Railway workers here and I shall certainly try to remedy all their legitimate grievances."

STANDARDS I TO XI

Continuous Numbering Of Primary And Secondary Standards

As a step towards the abolition of English in Secondary schools, the Government of Bombay has decided to reclassify the Standards. With effect from the next academic year, there will be a continuous numbering of the Primary and Secondary Standards as Standards I to XI. The existing Standards I to VII of Secondary Schools will be numbered as Standards V to XI. The new numbering of Standards will also be made appropriately applicable to English teaching and European schools.

Restraint Order On New Age Printing Press

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Keeper of the New Age Printing Press, Mr. Jayant Bhatt has been served with an order by the Government of Bombay directing him not to print or publish any newspaper or periodical in the press with effect from Feb. 24 till March 23.

The New Age Printing Press has been printing the "People's Age" and allied papers.

Mohanlal Saksena Visits Refugee Camps

BOMBAY, Feb. 23: Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Minister of State for Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, inspected the Akbar Refugee Camp in Bombay today and later on paid a visit to the Mulund Camp and the Nari Seva Sadan near Kurla.

In the afternoon, the Minister held consultations with Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Shri N. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary, and other officials at the Secretariat. Shri Saksena is accompanied by Dr. Otto H, Koenigsbergtr, Director of Housing, Ministry of Health, Government of India.

Shri Saksena will visit the Kalyan Refugee Camp on Sunday and is also likely to visit Ahmedabad for a day.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25, (API): The flow of refugees to Ahmedabad continues. The six refugee camps opened by Government are over-crowded. They are accommodating about 11,000 refugees although their capacity is to accommodate about eight thousand refugees. Government, it is understood, contemplate opening one more camp in the city.

"HINDI SHOULD BE RECEPTIVE"

D. P. Mishra Supports Nehru's View

WARDHA, Feb. 26 (API.) The view that the national language of India should have "receptiveness, flexibility and capacity for growth"—expressed by Pandit Pawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minitser of India, in an article written recently—was supported by Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Home Minister of C.P. and Berar, in his inaugural address to the All-India Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Sammelan held at Wardha today under the presidentship of Seth Govind Das, member of the Constituent Assembly.

Stating that it was "the birthright" of Hindi to be the national language of India Pandit Mishra agreed with Pannit Nehru that in their national language, words from Persian, or any other language which had gained currency should me retained. Even English words which had become common should not be discarded. In view of their close cultural contact with the Persian language and the fact of its kingship with the Sanskrit language, they should specially welcome Persian words in India's national language.

MAKE-BELIEVE ENQUIRY ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF WITNESSES

Durban Judge Makes Sorry Sight

DURBAN, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The Riot Inquiry Commission had to adjourn its proceedings yesterday for three hours for want of witnesses, reflecting the utter lack of interest evinced by the common man in this make-believe inquiries.

It was indeed a sorry sight to see Justice Van Der Heever, Chairman of the Commission, appealing to people to come forward as witnesses. And after three hours, the Commission decided to spend the day in "meeting prospective witnesses", the normal proceedings of examining witnesses being adjourned for Monday.

The natives and Indians, it may be recalled, decided to non-co-operate with the Commission since they have been denied the elementary right in a judicial proceedings to cross-examine witnesses.

Today 12 Trade Unions have sent a strong letter of protest to the Commission for refusing the right of cross-examination to important organisations and officially intimating their inability to appear before them for this reason.

The Pietermaritzburg Indo-European Joint Council, a body working for the improvement of the relations between the two races, has addressed an eleventh hour appeal to the Commission requesting it to reconsider its decision of refusing the right of cross-examination of witnesses. In their letter to the Commission they have pointed out that where cross-examination is not allowed, it might lead to misleading and exaggerated statements being made to the Commission.

IN THE MEANTIME, WHILE THE COMMISSION IS "CANVASSING" FOR WITNESSES, ISOLATED ATTACKS ON INDIANS CONTINUE. YESTERDAY A FORTY-YEAR OLD INDIAN WAS THROWN OUT FROM A MOVING PASSENGER TRAIN NEAR CLAIRWOOD AND HE SUFFERED SEVERE HEAD INJURIES AND ANOTHER INDIAN PASSENGER, ONE RAMUTHAN ARJOON, WAS FORCED TO JUMP OUT FROM A MOVING TRAIN BY HIS ATTACKERS. COOPSWAMY KISTEN OF MALVERN NEAR DURBAN NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING THROWN OUT OF THE SAME TRAIN.

Throughout this week, a war of nerves continued against the Indian population in Durban. Rumours of wild threats are being circulated in the city. The Indian Congress officials held several conferences with the police during the week and insisted on police demonstration with armoured cars, etc. in the affected areas.

INVESTIGATION INTO NATIVE QUESTION

Smuts' Party Not To Co-operate With Parliamentary Commission

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter): General Jan Smuts, South African Opposition Leader, has told Prime Minister Daniel Malan that the United Party cannot co-operate in the proposed investigation of the native question by a Parliamentary Commission, it was learned here. Correspondence between ex-Premier Smuts and Dr. Malan, now made public concerned the House of Assembly's recent decision to appoint a Commission of both Houses to consider the subject.

General Smuts declined to take part on the ground the United Party was required to accept the Nationalist (Government) Party's policy of Apartheid (segregation) abandoning its own view point regarding inviolability of the "entrenched clauses" of the constitution.

(Under the "entrenched clauses", legislation affecting Africans) political rights requires a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together.

Dr. Malan in his letters said the Commission would, in fact, be concerned with the general principles of Apartheid in terms of the Assembly's decision. He added that it could not be disputed that the Assembly's action implied inclusion of the "constitutional question" as a subject for consideration.

Mr. John Christie, Labour Party Leader, said in a letter to the Prime Minister that the party was willing to co-operate in joint consideration of native problems "provided the terms of reference are wide enough adequately to deal with and do full justice to the question and so arrive at a satisfactory solution."

Dr. Malan in reply drew Mr. Christie's attention to the correspondence with General Smuts. He said the Labour Party leader might wish to consider the matter further.

FOR RELIEF OF ARAB REFUGEES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter). The Director of Information of the Arab Higher Committee in Cairo, Haji Tahir-al-Fityani, has collected £50,000 for relief of Aabs in Palestine during a two month tour of Indonesia. He mentioned particularly the generosity of the Chinese on the small island of Ambon, who raised £5,500. Hindus on Bali island had contributed £4,500 he said.

CULTURAL EDUCATION OF U.P. POLICE

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26, (API):— A new plan for imparting cultural and sociological education to the U. P. police was explained by Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, Home Minister, broadcasting over the Lucknow station of All India Radio last night.

The Minister said that already 80 per cent of the new recruits to the police in the rank of constables were those who had passed the vernacular final examination. There were several among them who had passed the high school examination and some were even graduates.

Mr. Shashtri appealed to the people to help Government in the investigation and prevention of crime and asked villagers to organise themselves to resist thieves and dacoits.

Mrs. Strong Accuses Stupid Officials

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPA): Mrs. Anna Louise Strong, American writer deported from Russia as a spy, said today that she apparently aroused the suspicions of "stupid" Soviet officials by asking questions as a newspaper reporter.

The 63-year-old daughter of a Nebraska minister talked freely with reporters in the Federal Court house after a 45-minute appearance before the Grand Jury investigating Communist activities within the United States. She will be back Tuesday morning.

Asked why she had been kicked out of Russia when for 20 years she was one of its staunchest boosters, Mrs. Strong said, "I was doing a damn good job of getting on the toes of a number of officials. I did not know then I was doing it but I know it now. In the present disturbed conditions of the world any normal question by reporters arouses the suspicion of officials in the government, especially lower officials. There are stupid officials in every government."

She made the inquiries when reporting for the English language newspaper, "Moscow Daily News", which she started in 1932. The paper was shut down early this month before her arrest on February 14 on charges of espionage as an "American intelligence agent."

Asked whether she was a member of the Communist Party, the tall grey-haired author laughed and said, 'I will answer it if the Grand Jury asks it, but not or you."

She said she had never knowingly committed espionage against any country and she zealously miantained her American citizenship.

She was accompanied by her attorney, O. John Rogge, who said she would give the Grand Jury "complete co-operation.

Mrs. Strong, asked if she was glad to be back in the United States, replied, "I am glad to be anywhere that I can get some sleep, I think this country is the most comfortable one in which I have stayed, but not the most exciting one. After I have had some rest, possibly written for a while I thin. I will go to some country where there is a war on."

Salt Substitute Causes 5 Deaths

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (UPA.) A salt substitute was blamed today for the deaths of five persons. It was tested on only ten rats before it was allowed on the market, according to Dr. Anton Carlson, President of the National Society for Medical Research.

The salt substitute, consisting largely of lithium chloride, was withdrawn from the market last week after the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the Medical Association announced that it had killed some persons and made others ill. The compound was used in place of ordinary table salt, sodium chloride, by persons suffering from hardened arteries, kidney disorders and other ailments

Carlson said that the salt substitute was tested on only ten rats at the time that food and drug officials permitted companies to offen i on the bers of the administration expressed market.

Meanwhile, however, some memdoubt whether it was safe and began exhaustive tests last September. New tests showed that lithium chloride was dangerous particularly to those most likely to use it patients whose normal sodium intake was reduced.

Carlson said that "long-range animal tests" conducted before the drug was placed on the market would have prevented illness and loss of life. He said that actually the toxic effects of lithium have "long been known" to medical researchers.

The latest death from the salt substitute was reported yesterday at Milwaukee. Three previous deaths were reported in Cleveland and another in Michigan.

WEST BENGAL RELIEF TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS

CALCUTTA, Fe. 25 (A.P.I.): Five hundred and seventy two political sufferers in West Bengal have been sanctioned monthly allowances by the Provincial Government varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10. Two of them have been granted allowances of Rs. 100 each and 17 have received lump sum grants also in addition to monthly allowances.

The Government have also granted certain facilities to political sufferers in respect of appointment to public services. These include exemption in age limits upto four years and preference in public employment to candidates who have made sacrifices or suffered for the freedom of the country.

Anti-Communist Front In South-East Asia

BRITISH ARMY CHIEF CONFERS WITH SIAMESE AUTHORITIES

Actions Against Reds On Either Side Of Siamese-Malayan Border To Be Co-ordinated

LONDON, Feb. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Lieutenant General Sir Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief of British Land Forces in the Far East who was in Bangkok today, was to have discussi ons with the Siamese Government on military matters of joint interest, it was authoritatively learned in London today, says Reuter's Diplomatic Corr espondent.

Chief subjects for discussion were expected to be Britain s pledge to supply arms to equip five battalions of the Siamese army, announced a week ago, and co-ordination of military action against Communist operations on both sides of the Malay-Siam border.

Co-operation between the British authorities in South-east Asia and the Siamese Government over measures against Communist activity has been increasingly close in recent months, it was pointed out in London today.

There is some reason to believe that Britain was informed in advance of the recent decision of the Siamese Prime Minister Marshal Pibul Songkram to proclaim martial law in Siam

London official quarters however, discounted the possibility of any connection between General Ritchie's Bangkok visit and today's round-up of 24 men suspected of plotting o overthrow the Siamese Government.

Sir Malcolm To Take Part In Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, February 26 (API): Sir Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, is arriving here tomorrow to take part in the informal conference on Burma on Monday, it is learned.

Bulgarian Pastor's Evidence

Make Repeated Mention Of U. S. Espionage Activity

SOFIA, Feb. 26. (PTI-Reuter): Pastor Vassil Georgiev Ziapkov, 48-year old Congregational Churchman and alleged leader of 15 Bulgarian Protestant pastors accused of high treason, was giving evidence when their trial resumed in the Marble Hall of Justice, here today.

Pastor Ziapkov, representative of the United Evangelican churches in Bulgaria, was a Bulgarian delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris in 1946

In view of this fact and his already published "confession" his evidence was waited with particular interest

He was following on the witness stand two other Church leaders who made public confession of guilt when the trial opened yesterday.

One of them, Pastor Nikolai Naumov, 49-year old Baptist and President of the Supreme Evangelican Council, involved nearly all his fellow defendants particularly Pastor Ziapkov in the course of his evidence.

Second accused to give evidence was Pastor Yanko Nicolo Ivanov, Supreme Supervisor of the Methodist Church who said he had been under American influence and had made a serious mistake when he acted under the belief that Communism would act against religion.

Both Naumov and Ivanov made repeated mention of alleged espionage activity in Bulgaria by Mr. Cyril Black former Secretary of the American Legation here.

Pastor Naumov said he had been completely anti-German and anti-axis during the war.

He had welcomed the anti-German uprising of September 9, 1944 but had become worried about the possible attitude of the Communists to religion

He discussed this with Pastor Ziapkov he said.

FORMATION OF RAJPUTANA PROVINCE NECESSARY

Premier Vyas Sets Up Popular Administration

(From Our Correspondent)
JODHPUR, (By Mail).

Addressing a largely attended meeting of the workers of the Jodhpur City Congress, Mr. Jainarayan Vyas Premier of Jodhpur yesterday night said that the good of the people of Rajputana lay not in this leader or that but in pooling up the resources of large number of units in this Province in the interest of the people.

He said the formation of a Rajputana province was and is the first necessity for all sided development of this area and should find the first place in the minds of the people.

The second important point was to get a popular set-up of administration wherein the vested interests would not find a representation as a class on behalf of their organization. These conditions are going to be fulfilled in the arrangement arrived at New Delhi

Mr. Vyas said that he has purposely refrained from standing for the leadership but that would never debar him from taking vital part in shaping the future of the province.

"I am confident, I will play a better part for the amelioration of the people of my province by not standing and not competing for the leadership", added Mr. Vyas. Speaknig about the capital of the future unit of the Rajputana States, Mr. Vyas said that although Ajmer has gone out of the picture temporarily, but when a decision about the permanent capital of Rajputana is taken. Ajmer like other big cities would have its opportunities and can in no way be ruled out.

Mr. Vyas disclosed that by personal contacts with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel he can definitely announce that no decision has been taken by the Sardar in that connection and the merits of the case would be examined before a decision of even having a temporary capital is taken. "As such," concluded Mr. Vyas, "all the cities like Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and others will have the chance of being examined on merits."

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN PANCHMAHALS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25 (API): A devastating fire enveloping a five mile area of the forest of Panchmahals where cattle from the famine areas of Gujarat had been kept has been reported. About fifteen hundred heads of cattle and two hundred men who were camping there, were saved but the grass was completely destroyed.

Providing Work To Famine-Stricken

(From Our Correspondent)
VIRAMGAM, (By Mail).

The municipal authorities here have reached a welcome decision to accelerate measures to provide work to the workless poor in view of drought conditions that are prevailing in this tract and they will get the scheduled wages. It appears that these authorities are assigning top priority to this and before long a chain of famine works would be undertaken.

Government P.W.D. establishments have assembled here and they too are opening up famine works operations to ease the difficulties of the ill fated poor who are reportedly the hardest hit by famine conditions.

Nehru Govt. Disappoints Labour M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UPI): "To one who in the past played a small part in fighting for the Indian independence, the present policy of the Nehru Government is most disappointing observed Mr. Lester Hutchinson, Labour M.P., accused in the Meerut Trial, in an interview to the United Press of India in the House of Commons lobby.

Mr. Hutchinson was commenting on the anti-strike bill, said that the arrest of trade union leaders, the mass imprisonment of left wing critics of the Government policy, the introduction of a new strike-breaking law, equal and in some cases exceed the repressive policy of the British administration in the early thirtees.

"In my opinion, the leaders like Pandit Nehru must make up their minds which way they are going. If they are going to base their policy on the economic and political interests of reactionary landlords and industrialists instead of for economic inte sts of the peasants and workers they will slide rapidly down to slope, finding themselves eventually even.

DANGEROUS

Mr. Julius Silverman, another Labour M.P., said: "I am rather concerned to learn about the proposed legislation It is not easy from this country to judge the social needs of India or security steps that the Indian Government should take.

'But the measures proposed were so wide and so dangerous in their possible effects upon free trade uniqnism in India that friends of India in this country must hope that it would be possible for the Indian Government to think again."

Mr. Silverman, it may be recaled, who is also Joint Secretary of the India League of London, in his election poster in 1945 carried the slogan "if you don't want Indian independence don't vote for me."

INDIAN SCIENTISTS IN AUSTRALIA

Investigating Largest Irrigation Area

CANBERRA, Feb. 25, (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Scientific Mission, now visiting Australia left Canberra today to investigate the Riverina Australia's largest irrigation area, southwest of Canberra in New South Wales and agreat wheat and pastrol region.

They are next proceeding to Victoria where Mr. V. P. Sondhi, Deputy Director of the Geological Survey of India will examine local brown coal deposits

Mr. Sondhi told Commnwealth official here that he understood Victoria's brown coal deposits were similar to those newly discovered in India.

It was expected that Mr. Sondhi would also examine the Victoria scheme of electrification based on brown coal.

During their Canberra stay the Indian scientists consulted officers of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Reseach and discussed with them Commonwealth development plans.

The Mission is headed by Dr. S. Krishna Director of the Forests Products Research Station at Dehra Dun.

DR. GANGULEE'S VIEWS ON UNESCO ACTIVITIES

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—"Action to serve the common man everywhere is the keynote of the Unesco's programme for 1949," said Dr. N. Gangulee in an interview to the United Press today.

Dr. A. Gangulee has just returned to London from a ten-day visit to Paris at the invitation of the Unesco for consultations with its Projects Division and Mass Communications Department and also with the Director General, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet

Mr. Bodet, Dr. Gangulee said, had made it very clear that the crucial test of the UNESCO's work applied to any project would be as to what extent it promoted the welfare of the ordinary people in all the countries and fostered the moral solidarity of mankind, how far it succeeded in helping the intellectual and professional leaders to serve the people and finally how quickly the desired aims had been achieved. Dr. Gangulee giving his impression of the activities of the UNESCO, stated that a fresh enthusiasm had been introduced by Mr. Bodet in the organisation.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

Today there was no forward business in the local cotton market as all contracts were quoted above ceiling price

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 838 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 25.

KARNAK	
March	87.37+232
May	82.60+180
ASHMOUNI	
April	52.27+7
June	52.55+67

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The Bullion Market was quietly steady today with modest business. Quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	187	0	0
Ready Gold	117	10	0
Sovereigns	75	7	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

The produce market was quietly steady. There was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	36	10	0
Coromandal	36	2	0
Bold ready	35	8	0
Bold Feb.-March	35	9	0
Bold April-May	36	1	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	135	12	0
Ready	28	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	27	2	0
Feb.-March	27	1	0
April-May	27	3	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	20	6	0
February	20	6	0
March	20	7	0
April	20	8	0
Linseed Oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (PTI-Reuter).—After initial small gains, prices sagged owing to increased hedges, local selling and near month liquidation. Some of the selling was connected with large spot sales and the disappointing mill demand for actual cotton in the south. Later the market steadied on improved trade demand and covering partly sympathising with the steadier tendency of the stock exchange. Prices steadied in the afternoon reflecting modest buying based on the E.C.A. authorisation of 9,000,000 dollars to Italy for cotton purchases. The ever-present loan support influences and firmer grain markets were helpful. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Feb. 25.

March	32.53+02
May	32.28+01
May Highest	32.34+05
May Lowest	32.18—09
July	31.07—
October	28.15+05
Middling Spot	33.61+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, Feb. 25.

March	32.35+08
May	32.20—
July	31.04+05
October	28.12+04
Middling Spot	32.55—

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5. 3 question Rs. 2. (Horoscope on writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17

THORP'S STATEMENT CLARIFIES NOTHING

Sen On U.S. Promise To Help Under-Developed Areas

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 26 (PTI-Reuter).—Mr. B. R. Sen, Chief Indian Delegate to the Economic and Social Council, said here last night that he thought the United States declaration on under-developed countries did not take us much further than President Truman's recent inaugural statement.

Mr. Sen said: "Mr. Willard Thorp's statement gave a general background to the ideas in President Truman's speech.

But it does not take us much further towards specific measures for helping under-developed countries.

"The most important point to consider urgently is whether the United Nations disposes of the proper machinery to deal with the problem."

Mr. Sen thought that the problem of the under-developed territories was wider than mere technical assistance.

"It embraces economic development in all its aspects" the Indian delegate said.

He also pointed out that this whole problem was not new.

The question now is just what practical measures would be taken soon.

He is expecting instructions from Delhi and may speak on the problem next week.

Wall Street Market Quiet

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (PTI-Reuter).—With more recognition given to technical considerations, the market today managed to register a mild recovery.

After showing further ranging to one point, led by selected steels, oils, aircrafts, rails, textiles and motors. Trading, however, was narrow. The averages were industrials 171.63 and rails 46.66.

Buying tended to subside during the afternoon which combined with renewed uncertainty to bring fractional variations either way with losses slightly in the majority. Particularly hit were leading steels, rubbers, minings, motors, containers, rails and specialities. The Dowjones industrial average hit the lowest point since March last year. The market closed steady with the rail average unchanged but others modestly lower.

Chicago Grains

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (PTI-Reuter).—The market was firmer in more active dealings on commission house buying and short covering inspired by the recent large cash wheat purchases by the C.C.C. at firm prices. Cash interests bought wheat futures against sales to Government with profit-making and hedge selling supplying the bulk of the offerings. Towards the close May wheat futures advanced five cents per bushel reflecting a further demand from cash interests and shorts.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25

May 2.19-3/4.
July 1.92-3/4
September 1.92-3/4.
December 1.94-1/2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

American Telephone and Telegraph	147
Amerex Holding Co.	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	31-5/8
Chase National Bank	34-3/4
Sinclair Oil	19-1/2
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	44-5/8
General Electric Co	35-1/8
General Motors	56-1/2
Ingersol Rand	61-1/2
International Nickel	28
National City Bank of New York	38-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	10-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	15-1/4
Texas Corporation	49-3/8
Union Carbide	77-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	42
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	70-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 25

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	0-15/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	114-11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	104
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	102-1/2
National Bank of India	33-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,604.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 25

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2 d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

Debate On Central Budget

Government Party Evolves New Procedure

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26. (UPI): The Government Party in the Union Parliament, according to lobby talks, have evolved a new procedure this year for discussion of the general budget which will be presented on Monday by the Finance Minister.

A sub-Committee was formed to consider how best the budget proposals could be discussed in the changed atmosphere. The committee made certain recommendations suggesting important changes in the procedure followed hitherto, and the suggestions were accepted by the party.

Unlike previous years, cut motions on demands will be moved minsitry-wise after a three-day general discussion. The first ministry which will come up for discussion through cut motions will be the defence ministry: it will be followed by the ministry of external affairs and commonwealth relations.

Ministers also, it is understood, in moving demands fr their respective ministries, would give a resume of the activities of their ministries. In addition the ministers will circulate among members of parliament what may be called annual reports of their ministries in order to help members get a clearer picture of the working of Government in various ministries and to make constructive suggestions.

The Finance-bill will then be referred, it is learnt, to a select committee of the house for final check.

C. P. Measures To Prevent Smuggling Of Foodgrains

NAGPUR, Feb. 26 (API)—The Provincial Government have further tightened up measures to prevent unauthorised smuggling of foodgrains out of the province.

Under the provisions of the foodgrains export restrictions order, 1943, Government have by a new clause conferred powers on magistrates and police officers, not below the rank of a head constable, to search any vehicle used for transport of foodstuffs in order to secure enforcement of the foodgrains export restrictions order and to seize any property being exported out of the province in contravention of the provisions of the order.

This action has been taken under section three of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

Left Front Meeting In Patna

PATNA, Feb. 26 (UPI): Pandit Sheelbhadra Yajee, General Secretary of the All-India United Left Front, announces that an emergent meeting of the All-India United Left Front Committee will be held at Patna in the office of the Bihar Provincial United Kisan Sabha on March 6 and subsequent days to consider questions relating to the All-India Trade Union Congress and the United Kisan Sabha.

An important meeting of the All-India united central kisan council will also be held at Patna on March 7 and subsequent days.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Feb. 26.

Wheat 30-8 Gram 16, Barley 18/12, Belhar 15/8, Maize 16/8, Bajra 17, Juwar 16, Guwar 11/8, Matar 13/12, Arhar 13/6, Urd 18/4, Moong 20, Masoor 15/8, Jeth Matar 11/9, Arhar 12/4, Gur 12/14, Shakkur 13/12, Arrives 3,000 mds. Future Fagan and Baisakh close today Crystal 29/8, Khandsari 21 to 25, Sarsoon 24/4, Taraseed 21, Oil 65/8, Cottonseed 14/8, Groundnut 18/8, Oats 10/4, Bardana Bady 113/4, Chet 107/8, April 119/8, Silver Forward and Gold closed today due to Shivratri Sarsoon Jeth closed.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Feb. 26.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 95, Ungarbled 80, Cocoanuts Raw 170/172, Dry 145/167/8, Cocoanut Oil 595, Copra Office 4.5, Dilpasand 415, Madrasnottam 430, Pepper Wynaad 1225, Country 1200, Dry Ginger Chernad 600, Ernad 585, Coffee Robusta 150, Timber Pali 60/65, Junglewood 35/45, Vellapine 50/60, Benteak 35/45, Teak 80/120, Mango 3/3/8, Teak 10/17/8, Rosewood 12/8/20.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Feb 25

Australian Wheat New Crop 96 Feb.-March.

'Repressive Action' Against Indian T. U. Leaders

W.F.T.U.'s Another Report In U.N.E.S.C.

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 25 (PTI-Reuter): M. Louis Saillant, Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, announced to the United Nations Economic and Social Council today that the W.F.T.U. would soon submit another report containing details of recent "repressive action" against trade unionists in India.

He asked the United Nations to intervene on behalf of certain letaders of the Greek Federation of Labour who had been arrested he said.

Chile's delegate to the Council described the W.F.T.U. as 'a blind tool in the hands of Moscow."

Senor Heaman Santa Cruz said the Secretariat of W.F.T.U. which Britain, the United States and Holand left last month, was "misrepresent" labour conditions in non-Soviet countries.

"Millions of workers have left it. All free trade unions have gone. Only the Communist unions remain," he added.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 26 (API): A deficit of Rs. 3,91,00,000 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Madras Government for the year 1949-50, the revenue receipts and expenditure being Rs. 51,75,00,000 and Rs. 55,66,00,000 respectively.

Mr. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister presenting budget in the Madras Assembly today, announced new taxation proposals estimated to give Rupees four crores roughly in order to cover up the deficit and leave a small margin of Rs. nine lakhs in the revenue account for 1949-50.

Under the new taxation proposals, the Finance Minister stated, the exemption from the General Sales Tax now allowed on the first sale of agricultural products would be withdrawn in respect of some commercial crops like coconuts, oil seeds, sugarcane, chilles, coffee, rubber and potatoes. As regards groundnut and cashewnut the existing Purchase Tax would be enhanced by 50 per cent. and in the case of tea the exemption now allowed on export would be withdrawn. Cotton would also be newly taxed at the rate of three pies in the rupee at one stage. The revival of the Provincial Tax on tobacco was also envisaged. A tax equal to 25 per cent of the increase in value from 1938 to the date of sale in respect of immovable properties in all Municipalities, major Panchayats and the Corporation of Madras and other towns which might be notified by the Government for the purpose was also contemplated.

Other taxation measures under consideration of the Government include 1. A tax on advertisements on crossword puzzle 2. A surcharge of twelve and a half per cent on the House Tax now paid in Municipalities and Panchayat areas; 3. A special Sales Tax on electricity to be collected from all consumers, including local bodies, 4. A Provincial Tax on coffee hotels, boarding houses and cinemas; and 5. A levy of a surcharge at twelve and a half per cent rounded to the nearest quarter anna on bus fares for provincial purposes and a suitable Provincial Tax on public carriers of goods.

The Minister explained that the various taxation measures were now contemplated purely as a temporary measure for the next year and expressed the hope that the public spirited people of the Province would not grudge to bear the additional burden in the larger interests of the country.

The expenditure on Education Department has reached a new record, the figure being nearly Rs. 9 and a half crores. So also the expenditure on irrigation the estimate being nearly Rs. 7 crores. A special provision is also made for expanding the activities of the Medical, Public health and agricultural departments. A separate department for Harijan welfare is to be set up from April next.

A total provision of Rs. 102 lakhs for the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50 has been made in the budget for the taking of shares in the Industrial Finance Corporation to be set up for giving Financial aid to industries.

Reviewing the accounts for 1947-48, the Minister said that the financial result was a large surplus of over Rs. five crores which was transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund. In regard to the current year 1948-49, the estimates anticipated a deficit of 3.66 crores which would be made good from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

A former American G. I. has became Britain's new "Disney". George Moreno an American Army cameraman during the war, met a taxi driver and a Pay Corps private in a London pub during the blitz, and from that meeting there has sprung a new film company, located in a button factory, which is producing Britain's first colour cartoons.

MORENO WAS A UNIT DIR ECTOR AT THE "POPEYE" STUDIOS IN HOLLYWOOD; THE TAXI DRIVER IS THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE NEW CARTOON SERIES; AND THE PAY CORPS PRIVATE TURNED OUT TO BE A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT WHO FOUND BUSINESS ASSOCIATES READY TO PUT UP THE CAPITAL FOR THE VENTURE.

The first five productions are already completed and ready to be marketed throughout the world, more are on the way, and next year the company will embark on their biggest venture to date; a full-length feature cartoon on the scale of the big Hollywood productions.

New 'Walt Disney' Launches His Venture

ANIMATED VERSION OF A TAXI-MAN AND HIS CAB IN BRITAIN'S FIRST COLOUR CARTOON FILMS

By Douglas Liverside

Moreno's films will portray to the world British life and humour, as depicted in this scene from "Fun Fair". This is based on one of London's festivities.

(Exclusive to "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly.")

WHAT'S this, mister—Marshall Aid?" The ruddy-faced taximan glances scornfully at the twopenny tip, then at the receding figure of the City "toff".

One day soon the Cockney wit of Motor Cab Driver No. 67—"Stagger" to his intimates and William Randall to you and me—may be as famous as the imprecations of Donald Duck. For this 54-year-old Londoner and his rather battered old cab are the dominant characters of Britain's first colour film cartoons. On the screen William Randall will be "Bubble"; his taxi, "Squeek"

The story of "Bubble" and "Squeek" dates back to the hectic nights of the blitz when three men—a genial American G.I., "Stagger", and a private in the Royal Army Pay Corps—were casually chatting in the Westmoreland Arms in George Street, in London's West End

"Why don't you make Silly Symphonies over here?" asked the G.I. suddenly. But neither of his companions had any idea. The G.I., born in Arizona and of Italian descent, had a reason for being curious: he was George Moreno, former unit director at the Fleischer Studios, Hollywood where the "Popeye" cartoons were born.

No Equipment To Be Bought

Moreno, then a photographer with the U.S. Army Pictorial Service, said: "I like Britain. When the war's over I'd stay here and make films if only I could get financial backing".

Fortunately for this 32-year-old American, the army private was R. A. Smith a London chartered accountant in civilian life. Within a few days Moreno was outlining his idea to two of Smith's business associates, Leonard and Henry Moring, button manufacturers who promptly agreed to back Moreno's enterprise.

"When nostilities ended, Moreno now recalls, "we formed a company—British Animated Productions—with the Morings as directors, Smith as Secretary, and myself as producer-in-chief. But it was quite a tussle before we got under way. While I was getting demobbed in the States I looked around for the necessary equipment, but there wasn't any to be bought.

"New Technicolor cameras were out of the question. In the end I had to design one myself from an old Pathe outfit. Meanwhile, back in London, the Morings were having desks and other apparatus made from specifications I had sent them"

The next stop was to recruit and train staff. Moreno, again in England and as exuberant as ever, scoured art schools in the London area in search of talent. He found it in certain cases among ex-Service men and women just completing commercial art studies under the army training scheme

Staff - But No Studio

By now Moreno had a staff but no studio. As a temporary measure the new team crammed their equipment into two rooms in Smith's office at Walthamstow. Finally came the question of creating screen characters.

Above all, Moreno had to avoid emulating Disney; moreover, situations and dialogue had primarily to portray British humour and way of life. At the same time he had to give his cartoons universal appeal—to entertain the cinemagoer in the Empire and Europe as well as in Britain

Then he thought of the homely, irrespressible "Stagger" and his rugged faced beaming under a greasy cap set at a rakish angle. Coming from Los Angeles, Moreno had been keenly amused by Cockney wit and the way London taxi-men cleverly manoeuvre their cabs. "Stagger", who had driven around London's streets for 28 years, typified all this.

"Bubble" and "Squeek" have already made their debut in "Big City"—a portrayal of some of the humorous aspects of London life. By the time the cartoon was ready for the cinemas, the Morings were able to offer Moreno adequate studio space. For use as a factory, they had converted and extended a pre-war dance hall at the rear of Harringay Arena, home of boxing music, and ice-hockey.

Buttons And Silly Symphonies

Here buttons and cinema cartoons are taking shape under the same roof. It is an odd partnership. Yet the environment somehow fits in with the little world Moreno has created around him. Seen at work this stoutish American reminds the visitor of a Gulliver among queer, Lilliputian creatures strewn around the office—rubber models of his characters which, to be sold as toys, will join in Britain's export drive.

Though he works in an atmosphere of fantasy, here is nothing arty or eccentric about this alert young family man. He favours neat hand-made suits, has a weakness for huge-bowled pipes and Churchill-size cigars, and loves to surround himself with a confusion of films, kiddies' books, and numerous drawings.

Nowadays letters bearing foreign postmarks add to the general chaos on his desk For artists in many parts of the world are keen to join him. "On an average", he points out, "I receive between 40 and 50 letters a week So far, apart from British applicants, requests have poured in from Italy, France, Gibraltar, America, New Zealand, Australia, and Scandinavia".

At the moment Moreno has engaged 40 young artists, and, up to date, they have completed five cartoons in Technicolor—all featuring "Bubble" and "Squeek". Eventually he hopes to produce cartoons at the rate of one a month. World distribution is being handled by Pathe Pictures of London.

To get smooth continuity of action 15,000 separate drawings are necessary for the usual eight-minute movie Each drawing is photographed through blue red, and green filters so that when all three are placed on top of each other in the processing the finished film emerges.

Long before the last frame has been filmed, Moreno's musical director Joe Norman (who introduced the rumba to Britain) has written and recorded the music separately. The sound effects and voices—mostly of B.B.C. actors and announcers—appear on different tracks. Sometimes there are as many as five tracks which are dubbed with the picture at Ebury Studios.

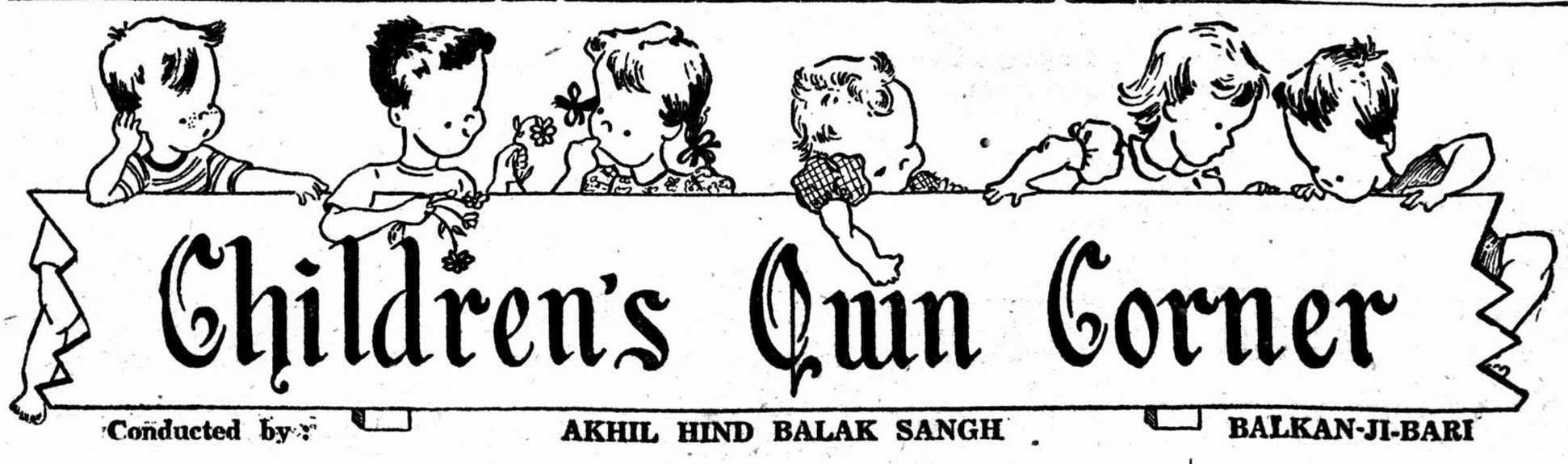
Animal Stories

Moreno has already prepared an extensive programme. In one category come animal stories. "These", he claims, "have world-wide appeal. One set of cartoons will be based on 'Life of the Hunted', a collection of stories by Ernest Thompson Seton, the Canadian writer: and we have bought the film rights of the late Hulme Beaman's 'Toy Town' stories."

Moreno has made a specialised study of animals: not only because they are some of the salient "tools" of his trade but because he is fond of them. They even invade his hobbies, photography and water colour painting. ("I will photograph or paint any subject relating to animals"). His pet is a Dachshund called "Susie"

Early next year British Animated Productions will embark on their biggest venture—a full-length feature film lasting about 80 minutes and involving 150,000 drawings. This will be no new experience for Moreno. As a unit director with Paramount he was partly responsible for "Gulliver's Travels"

Over a drink at West Moreland. Moreno tells of future productions. This cigar-smoking American has based much of his film material on conversations such as this. For 28 years a London cab-driver, Randall has a fund of stories which Moreno intends to ad apt.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

I have been reading of "an experiment in Social education" carried on sometime back in the Jammu and Kashmir State. It appears to be very interesting.

The Education Department of the State decided to celebrate a "Labour Week" and what was done by the students on that occasion will be found from the reports in that connection from the Primary Middle and High Schools all over the State:—

(1) Cleaning, white-washing, repairing and decorating the school buildings, furniture, lawns, grounds and surroundings.

(2) Removing of stones, glass, iron nails, etc., from the lanes and streets.

(3) Clearing watering places like springs, and ponds, and helping in digging wells.

(4) Constructing bridges over small drains and streams to facilitate communication.

(5) Filling pits in the streets and lanes, clearing and repairing roads, repairing broken slopes of hills which were dangerous for the ignorant passers-by.

(6) Establishing bathing centres for slum children.

(7) Teaching adults to write their names.

(8) Improving drainage and drying marshy grounds.

(9) Turfing of the school compound.

(10) Propaganda amongst the public regarding the importance of personal cleanliness and social sanitation in order to ward off common diseases; storing of manure pits; learning the use of the modern agricultural methods and implements in adult education and education of children. This was done through the example of actual work as well as through organised processions in the course of which teachers and the students delivered speeches, sang songs and arranged other programmes.

Scope Of Work

With a view to giving a concrete idea of the scope of work accomplished and to show, that concerted effort and activity can achieve great results, a few of the projects actually carried out by some of the schools are cited below:—

(1) Putting up a solid stone wall 150 x 2-1/2' x 3' around the school garden.

(2) Construction of bridges over "Nullahs" which had made it difficult for children to attend school.

(3) Construction of latrines for the school.

(4) Cleaning up a large plot of land adjacent to the school and cutting down all bushes where snakes used to take shelter.

(5) Setting up of bathing centres where babies were given daily baths.

(6) Planning and construction of model kitchens.

(7) Construction of a fair-weather thatched "reading room".

(8) Social service work in the Mission Hospital.

(9) Constructing a wall round a mosque.

(10) Cleaning of sulphur springs which had been dirty for decades and a source of disease and infection.

(11) Construction of a channel to bring water to the school garden.

(12) Construction of a hut against the background of a magnificent "chinar" tree to store sports material.

During this week teachers and students carried on intensive propaganda not only in connection with better sanitation but also in behalf of Adult Education, carrying placards, holding meetings and singing songs to persuade people to join adult education centres. Camp fires were organised in the evening to provide welcome relaxation to students and afford them opportunities for self-expression in the form of dramas, games, humorous skits and other spontaneous activities.

Idea Of Mother's Day

In Philadelphia, not long ago, died an old lady who had given the world a great idea and had spent all her money on striving to have it fittingly carried out. She was Miss Anne Jarvis.

It was in 1907, as a spinster of 43 who had been devoted to her own mother, that she began to work to establish the custom of setting aside one day in the year for honouring mother.

After a long campaign in which she spent a great deal of her fortune of £25,000, she persuaded the American nation to accept her idea, and in 1914 President Wilson signed a Bill ordaining that the second Sunday in May every year should be a flag holiday and be called Mother's Day.

The idea spread to many other countries. But in the U. S. Mother's Day became commercialised, traders boosted it in a manner which grieved the kindly spinster. For she had conceive Mother's Day as one for quiet devotion and gratitude to mothers for all they do for humanity.

So Miss Jarvis undertook another campaign, and in this she spent all her money without attaining her ideal. When she died she left only one dollar, but she left the world richer by a beautiful idea.

Do It Now

Strike the iron while it is hot,
Do not wait too long;
Form good habits in your youth
And you won't go wrong.

Stamp News

Ceylon issued four special stamps on February 4 in honour of the anniversary of their Independence Day.

About £200,000 in dollars a year is being earned for Britain by twelve firms which export foreign stamps.

Spain has issued a set of stamps in honour of the hundredth anniversary of her railways.

A 2½d. Silver Jubilee stamp printed in the wrong shade, known as prussian blue, was sold for £85 at Torquay.

The centenary of the death of Gaetano Donizetti, who wrote 64 operas, is commemorated by a new Italian stamp.

Mounting A Horse

The custom of mounting a horse from the left dates back to the days when all men went about armed. As the sword was always worn on the left side the horseman always mounted on the left flank of his steed, enabling him to swing his free right leg over the saddle.

Fast Moving

Sammy Simple was taking a particularly vicious mule to the market.

"Has that animal ever kicked you?" he was asked.

"No", said Sammy. "But he often kicks the place where I recently was".

A. B. C. Poems

Many poems have been written in which all the words in the first line begin with A, all the words in the second line with B, and so on. Here are a few lines from a good example:

Achillies, angered, anxious, and aggrieved.

Beheld Briseis, beauteous but bereaved.

Conducted captive, cautiously conveyed,

Dreading departure, desolate, dismayed.

DANCE-DELIGHTS (By Jailgharati Uparyhaya)

Unafraid

They were discussing a mutual acquaintance.

"He's absolutely afraid of work", said Ahmad.

"Not he", replied Afzal. "Why, I've seen him lie down and fall asleep by the side of it!"

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Boys and girls upto fourteen years old can be enrolled in the Association as its Primary Members, those between fourteen and eighteen years as Companion Members, and above eighteen years, willing to do some voluntary service, as Associate Members.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of this All-India Children's Association from DADA—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Boys and girls can send also their contributions of articles, essays, stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., written legibly on one side of the paper, and also photographs and drawings (in black and white), for publication in this Corner.

Dada will always be glad to receive letters from you. JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from wour loving DADA "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21.

Balkan-ji-Bari Children on Excursion—(Left) Near Rocks and (right) on the sea-shore

CHILEAN TASK FORCE OUT FOR BASES IN POLAR REGIONS

(Continued from page 7)

they will be prisoners of the ice until the next Antarctic summer. The constant winds produce a densely packed area of drift ice which makes the bay inaccessible to ships until easterly gales drive the pack ice seaward.

The region now claimed jointly by Chile and Great Britain—it lies well outside the limits of any possible American claim—was first visited by American sealers in 1821 but details of its coastline were first sketched vaguely by the French explorer, Dr. Jean Charcot, in 1909. The Fauna and Flora have been extensively collected by both British and American winter-ing parties.

Chile's claims in the Antarctic embrace all the western portion of the Palmer peninsula. They are based partly on exploration in the past and partly on the doctrine of contingency whereby Polar lands sovereignty is accorded in the northern hemisphere to the lands immediately south of them. Thus an Arctic territory is divided between Canada, Russia, Norway and Denmark. This doctrine, however never has been recognized for the Antarctic. If it were recognized Chile, which occupies the southern tip of South America, would have a very impressive claim to the whole of the northern projection of the Antarctic continent.

Permanent occupation, however, is a present-day requirement and only recently has this become possible for Antarctic territory.

Scoop

A recent gathering of British newspapermen was discussing the best possible newspaper stories. An informal poll established the following order of sensation.

(1) Discovery that Hitler is still alive—and an exclusive interview.

(2) Report on the first artificially produced live being endowed with free will.

(3) Eyewitness report of the first trip to the moon or to one of the planets.

(4) Rediscovery of the lost civilisation of Atlantis.

(5) Proof of life after death.

(6) Discovery—and photographs!—of a prehistoric survivor, a monster such as a dinosaur still living.

(7) Interview with an eyewitness of one of the great moments of history, such as the crufifixion, the murder of Julius Caesar or Columbus's landing on the western hemisphere.—(Allt, Stockholm).

Talking of Books—

Gregory And Eastern Industrialisation

Sir Theodore Gregory, whose long spell of office as Economic Adviser to the Government of India during the critical periods of the war and of the post-war transition, was undistinguished except for his ingenuity in discovering real and imaginary difficulties in the way of any proposal for economic reform or development seems to carry on with his task even in retirement. In an article on the subject of problems of the under-developed world in a recent issue of the Lloyds Bank Review, Dr. Gregory gives what he would consider as his first hand impressions of the possibilities of industrial progress in the East. His findings which are highly critical of the industrial prospects of these countries prove once again that a lessening of distance between the observer and the observed does not necessarily improve vision especially if it is already clouded by prejudice. How little Dr. Gregory was able to shed the superiority complex of the West and to obtain an insight into the Indian mind is best illustrated by the following remarks in his article. "I venture to think that any one who has ever been concerned with the economic aspects of administration in any part of the under-developed world will agree with me that it is not in "those" parts of the world but in the more highly organized, more advanced, more 'capitalistic' West, that self-interest and the profit motive are tempered by considerations of the public good, and that these latter play practically no part, the East and Middle East; it is equally a misconception of the situation to suppose that these under-developed societies are static in the sense that they actively resist changes in the patterns of consumption or are voluntarily immobile in the physical sense."

Whereas in the former of his two remarks, Dr. Gregory is prepared to admit by implication that a greater influence of considerations of public good on self-interest and the profit motives the effect of advanced industrialism he is not prepared to admit the limitations of immobility which are inherent in the undeveloped stage. Taking a historical and objective view of the matter it is clear that immobility is an impediment in the way of rapid development and that the sooner the latter is pushed forward by organized action several social virtues which are inherent in people get an expansive field for their exercise. There is no special virtue in the westerners which marks them out as the only people who can carry on successful industrialization. Unless Dr. Gregory is indulging in a statement of race superiority, which we hope he of all people is not, it should be clear even to him that inherent qualities of races have little to answer for in regard to the state of their industrial development.

Dr. Gregory asserts an obvious truth when he says that agricultural and industrial developments are mutually complementary, and that no exclusive emphasis on the latter can be in the interest of the undeveloped countries in the East. All planners in India recognize this to the full, though there may be some difference of opinion about individual priorities. Dr. Gregory, however, seems to have woven an entire thesis of non-suitability for industrial progress round the notions of race and caste. His first preference for potency as an impediment against industrial progress is for Communism. He feels that Communism is spreading in the East and that the direct cost of defence against its growing danger as also its indirect effect on investment constitute powerful obstacles in the way of further development. His appraisal of Communist danger may or may not be correct; but in any case it does not threaten the East alone. Almost the whole world is reacting to the lurid pictures of Communist designs. But if the danger is real, which in its exaggerated form we take leave to doubt, it is a common world danger and common action is called for. Not content with having raised the bogey of Communist conquest Dr. Gregory goes on to drag in the internally unsettled conditions of Eastern countries into the argument. While we agree that this tendency like the prospect of an external war has always to be kept under observation and control, we must discount its special significance for Eastern industrialization. Though internal unrest may not in all cases assume a violent form it is obvious that few countries even in the West can today boast of those conditions of external and internal security which the cautious investor and arm-chair planner would desire. Speaking about the available supply of capital and enterprise Dr. Gregory refers to the small minorities of Marwari, Parsis and Chetties in India. His contention is that these classes, who alone can supply the capital and enterprise needed for rapid industrialization, are being victimised on racial grounds and hence the only available source of capital and enterprise is likely to run dry. This is a complete misconception. There is no racial feeling that enters into the argument at all. Opposition to anti-social vested interests irrespective of race and community is growing. There are no signs to show that Governmental authorities are not alive and equal to their duty of keeping such natural feeling within the limits of law and the requirements of national economic policy. With a more equalitarian administration of public policy a larger area of mobilization of these and other aids to industrialization will be available. There is nothing either inherent or real in the Indian situation to warrant a disbelief, among Indians themselves and among the Westerners, about its capacity to bring about rapid industrialization along approved lines of internal reorganization and external co-operation.

D. G. K.

Bhavabhatta-- The Great Musician

(BY K. MADHAVA KRISHNA SARMA, CURATOR, ANUP SANSKRIT LIBRARY, BIKANER.)

The Anup Sanskrit Library has one of the richest collections of manuscripts of works on music, numbering nearly two hundred. The collection was made by Maharaja Anupsinghji who was as much interested in Fine Arts as in the various branches of traditional Sanskrit learning, "viz., Kavya, Alankara, Jyotisha, Ayurveda" and "Dharmasastra". Himself author of a work named "Nrityadhyaya', a supplement on "Bharatanatya" to an ancient work named "Sangitavinodasara", he patronised one of the greatest of Indian Musicians, namely, Sangitcharaya Anushtup Chakravarti Bhavabhatta, son of Janardana Bhatta and grandson of Tanubhatta. Bhavabhatta's father was also a well-known musician in th court of Shah Jahan. Under the patronage of the learned ruler, Bhavabhatta wrote several works, manuscripts of which are now available in the Anup Sanskrit Library. Rajendralal Mitra in his catalogue of this Library (published in 1880) notices "Anupasangitavilasa" (only a portion of it, "viz., Nrityadhyaya), Muraliprakasa" and the "Nashtoddishtaprabodh-Kadhraupada tika".

HISTORY OF INDIAN MUSIC

Theodor Aufreeht in his Catalogues Catalogorum (Vol. I, P. 408; Vol. II, P. 93) notices in addition to these the "Anupasangitankusa". In his History of Classical Sanskriti Literature, M. Krishnamachariar refers to the above as well as to the "Anupasangitaratnakara" and the "Sangitavinoda" and in a foot note adds that the author (Bhavabhatta) wrote also a commentary on the "Gitagovinda" of Jayadeva at the iinstance of Anupsinghji. Bhavabhatta was a voluminous writer. Twelve of his works, mentioned below, are preserved in the Library. The history of Indian music records very few other names which have to their credit such large number of books on the varied aspects of this technical subject. The twelve works under reference are:—

1. The "Anupasangitaratnakara".
2. The "Anupasangita Vartamana".
3. The "Anupa Sangitavilasa".
4. The "Anupa Sangitankusa".
5. The "Kutupadhyya".
6. The "Gamakamanjari"
7. The "Gamakamanjari tika"
8. The "Nashtoddishta Prabodhakadhraupadatika".
9. The Bhavamanjari".
10. The "Muraliprakasa"
11. The "Ragamala".
12. The "Anuparagasagara"

Among these twelve works, Nos. 2, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12 have not so far received a notice in any history of Indian music or of Sanskrit Literature and are thus hitherto unknown to scholars.

The "Anupasangitaratnakara" is a major work divided into nine chapters, "Svara, Raga, Prabandha, Vadya, Tala, Nritya, Natya and Rasa". There are eighteen manuscripts of these in the Library. The "Anupasangitavartamana" deals with the various aspects of "Raga, Vadya" and "Nritya" in detail. The Nritya chapter contains a treatment of "Rasa" also, where the different views on the subject are discussed, the author accepting finally the view of "Abhinavgaupta". The concluding part of the work describes some of the "Desi Nrittas", namely, Sivapriya, Rasaka, Carcari, Carana, Bindu, Kaunduka, Bhandika" and "Sadasari". The collection has two manuscripts of this. Of the Anupasangitavilasa there are nineteen manuscripts. The work is divided into chapters of "Svara, Raga, Prakernaka, Prabandha, Vadya, Tala" and "Neitya", The Anupasangitankusa" and the "Kutupadhyaya" are represented by thirteen and one manuscripts, respectively. The "Gamakamanjari", its "Tika", the Bhavamanjari" the Nashtoddishtaprabodhakadraupadatika" the "Murali Prakasa" and the "Anuparagamala" have a manuscript each. The "Anupaagasaaragara" is one of the major works of Bhavabhatta. It deals with the "Ragas". This is represented by three manuscripts in the Library. The work contains about three thousand "slokas" being divided into twelve chapters, the first eight corresponding to the eight "Praharas" of the tay ("i.e.," dealing with "Ragas" to be sung in each "Prahara", and the last from being "Brahmanda puranoktaragaprakasana, Vinadvayasvarasthapana, Caturasitragalapana" and the "Sesharagaprakasana".

MURALI PRAKASA

Among these twelve mention must be made particularly of the "Muraliprakasa". It is a unique work dealing with the various types of flutes. There is no other similar independent work in Sanskrit Literature on this subject—"Bikaner Bulletin."

Pioneer Effort In Phonetics

UCHHAR SHASTRA PRAVESHIKA by Ambala Jethalal Panchal, Published by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2|- (1948).

This manual of Phonetics is written by one who has to do everyday with pronunciation and accent. He is the Principal of a school for Deaf-Mutes and has to be very careful about how he moves his lips or utters a sound signifying a word or a letter. The subject is very technical and far from popular. All the same, the correct pronunciation of letters of the alphabet, vowels, nasal and others, diphthongs and consonants, has been expanded in a way which an ordinary reader can follow and pick pp though with an effort. Such a scientific treatment of this topic is rare in the literature of Gujerat and, therefore, this pioneer effort of Mr. Panchal surely calls for welcome.

K.

DOCTRINE OF UNITY OF GOD

A BOOK OF QURANIC LAWS. (By Muhammad Valibhai Merchant, published by Muhammad Ashraf of Lahore. Pages 232 Price Rs. 5).

What are the laws that the Quran lays down for the personal life of a Muslim? The answer to this question can be found in the ten chapters of this really useful compilation on the subject, by one who has spent a life any one who has gone through the time in the study of the problem. As pages of the holy book of Islam knows the fundamental principles of that great religion of the East are dispersed all over the sacred volume and if one needs information on any one topic he has either to go through the whole book or to refer laboriously to the indices and seek such information. The book under review does away with this difficulty by bringing together verses from various chapters on one subject in one place and adding useful explanatory notes to the same.

The book begins with a chapter on the doctrine of the Unity of God and gives a complete list of the ninety-nine Quranic names of God which are in fact the attributes of divinity according to the Islamic conception. They help a great deal in understanding the vast conception of divinity as it is understood by the followers of this monolythic faith. The chapters that follow tell the reader about prayers and alms, fasts, pilgrimage as also of subjects which involve social relationship in the shape of marriage and divorce and the law of inheritance. The book ends with a brief chapter on Pardah giving a resume of all that is to be found in the Quran on this much discussed subject of interest both to Muslims and non-Muslims.

Altogether it is a useful volume giving good deal of information in one place and can be of help as a reference book. A few chapters on similar lines giving the teachings of Islam with regard to subject like the corporate life of Muslims as well as their relations with other communities and societies would have added to the usefulness of the book. The volume is well printed and nicely got up.

M. H.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TRY TOKEN COLONISATION

(Continued from page 6)

bad weather over most of the area and little claim is made for the reliability of their observations.

Admiral D'Urville, most learned of explorers who a few years ealier had gained fame by discovery of the one-armed venus Di Milo in Greece, claimed the territory for France and named it after his wife. Both he and she were killed in one of France's first railroad wrecks a year later. The French wedge lies within the territory claimed in general by Australia France, however, generally has assumed that its territorial rights were beyond dispute.

Ice Shelf Blocks

Until the first world war, France took a leading part in Antarctic exploration but failed to land parties on Adelie Land. It appears to be a country of high snow-covered hills which increase in altitude inland and descend in steep ice slopes to the sea. At one point the coast is blocked by what appears to be a great ice-shelf, similar to the ross and shackleton shelves. This is extremely rough and its discoverer, Sir Douglas Mawson, believed it might be an enormous region of stranded ice-bergs consolidated with pack ice which drifts westward under the influence of the prevailing current.

Victor's expedition has the official sanction of the French cabinet, and a distinguished committee of the French academy, headed by Prince Louis De Broglie, one of the world's foremost physicists, has outlined the scientific program. Numerous observations of gravity, magnetism, auroral phenomena and meteorology are projected.

The expedition has received numerous donations of equipment from the United States. For the first time in Antarctic history, for example, the explorers will have the benefit of sunlit quarters during the winter night due to special Sun Spectra Lights, without any heat waves, that can be operated on very little current. These have just been donated by an American electrical company. For the gravity studies special seismographic equipment has been donated.

American representative of the expedition is Comdr. F. G. Dustin, veteran of the Antarctic, who was aide to Admiral Byrd on the 1947 expedition

Indo-Swiss Trade Contacts

IT is very significant of the changed times in free India that the Hindu Code Bill which was shunted back every time it came before the Legislature during the past few years, should be successfully steered in the Indian Parliament by the Hon. Dr. Ambedkar, an untouchable by accident of birth and a true Brahmin by learning.

A reference to the learned member's bith would have been irrelavant but for the fact that he belongs to a section of the Hindu community, which like a greater section in the same fold (the woman) has suffered untold humiliation in the name of religion. The women of India who have already earned their mete should be thankful to the Law Member for bringing his vast learning to bear upon the Hindu Code Bill, which even at this stage is bitterly resented by the orthodox section in the country.

While one member thought it smart to question the competency of the existing Parliament to diiscuss the Bill, another tried to hamper its course by raising a point of order demanding if the Bill was the same as referred to the Select Committee or a substitute of the original. Looking at some of the reports from Delhi, it appears that the latter's hands were strengthened by a resolution passed at a public meeting in the Indian capital.

The meeting not only condemned the Bill "as it emerged from the Select Committee" but went so far as to ask members of the Constituent Assembly to resign their seats and seek re-election on this issue. This peculiar attitude is bound to puzzle any rational being. For, a Bill after all, is referred to a Select Committee not for the mere fun of observing a Parliamentary ritual. The Committee is within its rights to delete or add or improve upon the provisions of a Bill provided the changes made are within the scope of the Bill referred to it. Ultimately it is for the Members in the House to accept the Bill or reject it.

* * *

Now, turning to the Bill itself, it is very gratifying to note some of the changes suggested in the original which was drafted when India was still a slave nation. The Committee of experts formed to modify the Hindu Law were not slow to understand the changed spirit of the times and had thus given recognition to a woman's right to inherit a share in the father's property; similarly, the principle of divorce and monogamy was introduced in order to free the Hindu wife from the tyranny of her husband who had no restrictions upon him.

However, even these progressive changes were found to be inadequate in an independent India pledged to treat all her citizens as equal, irrespective of creed, colour, caste or sex. Therefore to keep pace with the growth of democracy the Select Committee did well in recommending that the daughter should inherit a share equal to that of a son in the father's property. In the original Bill the girl was to have only half the share of her brother.

Another important change lies in the granting of the widow's right to a share in the husband's property. So long a widow was entitled to get maintenance which smacked of charity! She had to depend upon the mercy of her in-laws or the grown-up sons who had no use for her and in many instances looked upon her as a burden. The new provisions will make her independent and will also go a long way in establishing her status as a co-partner in a scheme of life which by its very nature gives her a subordinate position.

The Committee's suggestion for enforcing registration of marriages even when performed according to the Vedic rites should be accepted forthwith. As it is there is a growing tendency amongst the educated classes to go in for Civil Marriage or what is popularly known as "registered marriage" for the simple reason that it affords certain advantages such as the right to seek divorce and the compulsion of monogamy. The Select Committee has advocated that these principles should be made applicable to mariages once they are registered.

* * *

An all-India exhibition of Cottage and Village Industries is being organised in Bombay in the third week of March under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference. The object of the exhibition is to place before the city folks the different aspects of a trade which is so essential for the country's economy. Public institutions and women's organisations carrying on welfare work and constructive activities are requested to send things made in their work centres for sale at the exhibition. Further information could be had from the following address:

Miss Prabha Shah, Secretary,
Cottage And Village Industries Exhibition,
98, Napean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

—Leela

HISTORICAL LINK FROM DAYS OF EAST INDIA COMPANY

Indo-Swiss trade relations are older than commonly supposed. Starting with the misadventure of the Swiss East India Company, they have spanned centuries resulting in the Swiss Treaty with Free India.

In the following speech made at the ratification of the Indo-Swiss treaty, before the Council of States, the Swiss Counsellor of States Fluckiger gives a comprehensive survey of good neighgourly relations and pays a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Nehru as world figures in the cause of peace.

It is an event of no mean importance and an act of historical and symbolical significance, when we talk today in the Council Hall of a small Republic in the heart of Europe about "perpetual peace and unalterable friendship" with a great people in far-off Asia. Our imagination is stimulated by romantic ideas at the mentioning of the word 'India', the name of the fairy-tale country which even today, after partition, is about 75 times greater than Switzerland in size and 80 times in population.

Preceding the day when the Portuguese Vasco de Gama had found the sea route to India and opened the East for traffic with Europe, stretch several thousand years of India's history with tremendous movements of peoples, with terrible wars but also with a civilisation which had reached great heights long before our era. It is particularly in this distant part of precise boundaries of which are vague that we find the points of spiritual contact between India and Europe, emphasised by the kinship of language which is clearly expressed in the Sanskrit of ancient India.

India's Struggle For Freedom

Our era knows India as a British Dominion which has achieved independence since the summer of 1947 without completely breaking its political ties with the British Commonwealth of Nations. Above all, it was the singular personality of the great Mahatma Gandhi which gave direction to Indian politics during the last decades. This spiritual liberator of India, whose name will enter for ever into the history of the world, has much in common with the teachings of Christ, particularly his faith in the triumph of goodness to be achieved by the passive resistance against evil. Gandhi found this faith in the ancient Indian law of 'ahimsa', the law against killing and of non-violence.

When Gandhi fell victim to a fanatical assassin and died a martyr for his ideals shortly after he had reached his aim, the whole world was shaken with grief. Admiral Lord Mountbatten, then Governor-General of India, wrote under the shadow of that tragedy that India or even the world would not see the like of him perhaps for hundreds of years. Our only consolation in this hour of uncomparable grief lay in that his life of truth, tolerance and love for his fellowmen could inspire this distracted world to save itself by following his noble example.

Swiss In East India Companies

Relations between India and Switzerland are older than commonly supposed. In the beginning these relations were not "official" but existed in the activities of several Swiss during the 17th and 18th centuries in the services of various East India Companies. They were mostly soldiers, officers, ship surgeons and artisans. However, Swiss Capital owned considerable shares in these companies and because of that there were occasional appointments of Swiss as company directors. Three of them became even directors general: Jean Diodoti of Geneva who died in 1771 and his son Salomon who were both in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and Jean Louis Saladin who reorganised from 1740 to 1744 the English East India Company and who was delegated by King Louis XIV to the managing committee of the French East India Company.

Indo-Swiss Trade

A new chapter of Swiss-Indian relations began in 1789 when, with an open mind and full of initiative, a Winterthur merchant, Jaques Biedermann, who had settled in Geneva, realised the ambitious scheme of a Swiss East India Company. The enterprise went into liquidation already in 1796 although the firm Biedermann survived till 1811. Yet in this unsuccessful venture was embedded the germ for new developments in Indo-Swiss dealings. Here is the story: Andreas Biedermann of Winterthur, the brother of the unfortunate Jaques, inherited the Indian assets of the liquidated house and tried to realise them in co-operation with another firm in Winterthur. In this he was not successful; but at the same time he developed to prosperous buying office for raw cotton in Bombay in which was employed Johann Georg Volkart of Niederglatt. His elder brother Soloman Volkart, too, was for 2 years in India and both could vonvince themselves on the spot that old Biedermann's plans had been correct in principle. They decided to revive these plans as soon as a suitable opportunity offered itself. This opportunity came when in 1849 the English Navigation Acts were withdrawn and commercial inter-course with India became free. So originated early in 1851, the firm 'Volkart Brothers of Winterthur and Bombay' which worked itself up from modest origins to the position of the largest oversea trading house in Switzerland and of the most important Swiss Indian Company of the present times. The firm employs today about 100 Swiss in India and about two thousand five hundred Indians. Altogether about seven hundred Swiss live today in India.

Modern Commerce

A lively exchange of goods exists between the two countries in which the exports to India exceed the imports to a considerable measure. In 1946, exports amounted to S. Frcs. 44.7 million (Rs. 3.4 crore), imports to only S. Frcs. 19.9 million (Rs. 1.5 crore). Export lines of special importance are machines, apparatus, instruments, watches, chemicals, dyes, pharmaceuticals and textiles. Imports from India comprise mainly oilseeds, cotton, jute products, shellack, tea, spices, fibres, etc.

Independence has given new impetus to industrialisation. Big schemes are afoot for the rapid building up of industries. India owns today the required capital to a far higher degree than she did only 10 years ago. The greatest impediment to a fast execution of these plans is the shortage of qualified specialists and of practical industrial experience. For these reasons, India seeks today contact with countries which can supply the lacking experience and the required specialists. She tackles the problem from two sides: on the one hand by training her own people in foreign schools and by making them do practical work in foreign factories; on the other by inviting foreign specialists and by co-operation with foreign industrial enterprises.

Miss Reaz of Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras won the Pentalthon Medal in the Madras Girls' Schools shows on Feb. 12. The medal was presented by the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for the best girl athlete of Madras.

Mutual Help

In both respects Switzerland is, from the Indian point of view, a valuable partner. Those Swiss with whom India had come into contact have laid the foundations for mutual respect. The reputation of Swiss educational institutions is well known in India and the qualitative achievement of Swiss industry finds due recognition. In view of these facts we have all reasons to make our relationship with India even friendlier. The Federal Council took the first step in this direction when, on August 15, 1947, it recognised the independent state of India. The second step was the decision of October 8, 1947, to establish a legation in India.

The Treaty of Friendship and Establishment which is now submitted by the Federal Council for ratification, can be called the result of the first two steps.

Tributes To Nehru

It is a great honour for our country that a statesman of the stature of Pandit Nehru, who has stepped into the spiritual inheritance of the Mahatma, has emphatically expressed and actively proved his friendship for our Swiss Democracy. In the name of the Commission for External Affairs and of the whole Council I want to assure the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of India of our gratitude and respectful sympathies.

In short, the treaty represents without doubt a solid and formative basis for the further strengthening of the ties between India and Switzerland. Kipling said once

"East is East and West is West and never the twain will meet".

This verse seems to me only of limited validity. India will and must conserve her individuality in the same way as Europe. But Hermann Goetz had noted already 20 years ago in his important thesis on "Epochs of Indian Culture" that the times are gone in which Indians and Europeans passed each other as strangers and looked upon each other in false pride as barbarians. The world has shrunk and where there was once division, there will be now lively exchange in fertile and reciprocative co-operation.

Hand Of Friendship

In this conviction we extend to the great people of India the hand of friendship. We are glad about its independence, achieved after many hard struggles and failures; we wish from the bottom of our hearts that in this atmosphere of freedom its fortunes and prosperity will increase and that, in the spirit of Gandhiji, it will be blessed by peaceful community with all its neighbours.

The white cross in the red field greets across continents and oceans the tricolour—saffron, white and green—the new flag of free India of which Pandit Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly that it was not a flag of imperialism or of domination over others, but a symbol of freedom not only for Indians themselves but also for all other people who might see it and wherever it might go.

BUDDHA'S GOLD IMAGES IN WEST BORNEO

Gold image of Lord Buddha unearthed from ruin's in West Borneo.

A hoard of early Hindu religious objects near Sambas, West Borneo, was discovered recently by Mr. Tan Yeck Seong, President of the South Seas Society, Singapore...The discovery is of very great importance as it moves another step forward in the working out of the history of Indian influence in the Far East.

The discovery of these seven gold figures of Buddha and his attendants which had been dug up near Sambas is very important and extraordinary because Borneo has so far proved nearly barren in ancient Indian pieces by comparison with other parts of South East Asia. None of the few found there so far have had any thing like the quality or finish of these from Sambas, which are masterpieces of the goldsmith's craft and in excellent condition. Throughout the Japanese occupation the pieces had to be carefully hidden. They were bombed and escaped unharmed. From being lost and buried for several centuries they had to go underground again to escape the Japanese. They are now in the vaults of the Overseas Chinese Bank

Influence Of India

India and China both played a most important part in the opening up of the rich southern lands and it was India which had the deeper and more lasting influence. In religion, architecture and social system and language the influence of India was paramount from Sumatra to the Phillipines and from Indo-China to Java Some even hold that the great civilisations of Central and South America owe their beginnings to India, not of course through direct influence but by the culture carried by the sea faring Indonesians in the first few centuries.

The story of the discovery is that shortly before the first bomb was dropped on Singapore island in 1941, an inland trader from Borneo came to a goldsmith at Tanjong Pagar Road with a strange figure of an Indian diety and offered it for sale. He insisted that the image was of precious metal and demanded a high price. The goldsmith after carefully examining it was ready to pay for its bullion value. A lengthy bargaining went on. From the meagre information given to Mr. Seong by a sailor connected with him he succeeded in locating the trader. It was a dazzling sight when he placed before him the complete treasure. There were nine gold and silver images and a strange bronze vessel. They impressed me greatly. From him he learnt that these things had been unearthed in Sambas by some Chinese workmen. Mr. Seong was taken to them and was able to enquire about the find. They were all waiting to return to China for good. Apparently the trader had satisfactorily rewarded them for the find They told Mr. Seong that while exacavating a mound by the bank of a small stream on the outskirts of a village known as "Palangai Sabong" some 15 miles from the town of Sambas, they dug out an earthern jar about two feet in height. It was covered with a bronze gum-symbal-shaped disc and was standing on a bronze place of considerable size which was badly decayed. Accidentally they broke the jar and were dumb founded at the sight of the treasure. The jar also contained some black sands. Thus these sacred images, after the lapse of centuries of Kalpa, once again beheld the blue sky. The images are at least as old as six century A.D. and were made either in India or after the Indian school of the time.

Invaluable For Research

The most interesting object contained in the finds is a bronze vessel of rectangular base. This piece is a perfect preservation and shows clearly that the vessel is an incense burner. Because it is the only one of its kind ever discovered intact in this part of the world, it is invaluable for historical research in many directions.

There are two standing Buddha images both perfectly preserved. The bigger is a silver piece six inches high of a figure standing on alotus. The smaller is made of gold. In addition there are two seated Buddhas made of gold. They are seated cross-legged in the Vajrasana attitude on the thrones.

Another gold image discovered in West Borneo

Besides these there are several images of Bodhisattvas. The biggest of the Boddisattvas has a total height of six inches from the foot to the top of the aureole. The entire figure weighs 27 ounces of gold. It is dressed in loin cloth with starry designs which makes it a rare specimen.

(HIND BARTA FEATURES).

PALACE WITH HISTORY BEHIND IT

(Continued from page 4)

has become utterly despised and detested by his people for his apathy amidst so much suffering. He squanders the state jewels among the singers and eunuchs. No member of the royal family or aristocracy of Oudh is ever admitted to speak or see His Majesty and these contemptible singers are admitted to more equality and familiarity than his own brothers and sisters ever were; they go out too, with great pomp than they or any of the royal family can, and are ordered to be received with more honours as they pass through the different places. The profligacy that exists within the palace passes all belief and these things excite more disgust among the aristocracy of the capital than all the misrule that arises from the king's apathy and incapacity."

Nawab's Father's Prediction

The father of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, Nawab Amjad Ali Shah who was fully aware of the undesirable and voluptuous character of his son told his wife, Malika Kishwar Bahadur Fakrud-Zamani, Nawab Taj Ara Begam that after his death, Wajid should not be allowed to succeed him. While hovering between life and death in his sick-bed, Nawab Amjad Shah predicted that in case his son came to power the kingdom would go to ruins and his wise words proved true. The Nawab's mother was an intelligent and shrewd lady and she was full of remorse, when she saw with her own eyes that the administration of Oudh was going from bad to worse. Her sincere advice to her son to leave off dancing and singing and to look after the administration of the kingdom and the welfare of his subjects fell on deaf ears and her frequent advices only evoked from him derisive laughter and contempt.

Deposition Of The Nawab

Suddenly one day the mother-queen while dressing in her apartment received a sealed cover. With shaking hands and thinking at the same time that the contents of the letter would be such that would seal the fate of the kingdom of Oudh she tore open the letter which contained the startling news of the deposition of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and the future administration of Oudh by the British. Exclaiming in her bitterness of heart that the kingdom of Oudh was destroyed, she proceeded to the apartment of her son with her unfinished dress. The Nawab was alone in his room weeping and the mother-queen gave vent to her feelings of anger for his completely ignoring her past advice. With a view to place the matter before the English queen, she sailed for England accompanied by her son and many ladies of the royal house. Before she could accomplish her task, she died there.

Rs. 50,000 For A Pair Of Vultures

The kingdom of Oudh was annexed to the East India Company on the 7th February 1856. The Nawab left Lucknow for Calcutta, his future residence on March 13, 1856, taking with him costly and precious jewels. He received a pension of one lakh of rupees a month from the East India Company. He died on 21st September 1887. Though fallen from the high pedastal, the Nawab was still extravagant and reckless in expenditure. 'On one occasion a pair of vultures took the ex-King's fancy. The price, he was told, was Rs. 50,000. Nothing daunted, he insisted upon purchasing them in spite of the fact that there was only Rs. 35,000 in the treasury. So in this dilemma, one of the two golden bedsteads, made during the reign of the great Saadat Ali Khan was broken up, melted down and the balance paid.'—(N.P.Service.)

'I WAS A KID THEN'

(Continued from page 5)

doing. He won't last". Chappie was right. Baer started backing up and kept backing up, but I got to his head and his body. In the fourth he come out weak, with no fight. I got him with a hard left and a hard right. He went down and he staved down. He was the second ex-champ I knocked out.

When I trained for the Ramage fight in Trafton's Gym. on Randolph Street in Chicago, Gerard Hughes—he's a friend—come by with Marva Trotter. She watched me work She was a stenographer in Chicago. She'd been through high school and some college, but we got along good. I didn't do much talking, but I could make her laugh, and I like people who laugh easy. I took her to a banquet in the Grand Hotel and we danced together. She said I had good rhythm. I told her about my fighting and asked her could she come out to my mother's new house in Detroit, for a visit. I fixed it so she could live at Mr Roxborough's My mother and my sister Vunies took to her right off.

We talked about getting married. I told her Mr. Roxborough and Mr. Black and the writers said I would get to be something big in fighting. I said if she married m I would get her everything—cars, houses and clothes. She talked it over with her mother—she was in a family of ten children—and her mother said it would be all right, but her mother died before we were married. Her brother, the Rev. Walter Trotter, was the preacher at our wedding. It was a few hours before I went out to fight Max Baer. We were staying at 381 Edgecomb Avenue in Harlem then. The halls were filled with reporters and camera men and lots of neighbours. I couldn't come through the crowd to Lucille Armstead's apartment, where Marva was, so I came down by the fire escape from the fifth floor. We had the wedding in Lucille's place. Marva saw me beat Baer that night. We had a little party, nothing special

Returns To Chicago

We went back to Chicago after I beat Baer. Ten thousand people stood in the street around the house. They cheered and hollered until Marva and me came out on the porch. I didn't like that, but we had to show. I threw my hat down to the crowd and there was a fight for it, for a good-luck souvenir. Marva and me had to stay pretty close to the house. When we went out we drew crowds.

Marva and me didn't have much honeymoon, not until we went to Europe in 1948. We had just a few days together, then I went to New York to train for the Paolino Uzcudun fight, Dec. 13. Chappie worked me pretty hard for that one. This Uzcudun was a croucher; hard to hit. I opened him with left jabs. In the fourth I hit him with a right. Writers said that was the hardest I ever hit a man. It busted Uzcudun's face right open. I was glad the referee stopped the fight. Max Schmeling told sports writers he had noticed something that night. He didn't say what, but he meant I dropped my left when I threw a hard right. He used that tip-off against me in our first fight. I'll come around to telling about that fight, but it's one of the things I like most to forget.

EXECUTIONS AND PHYSIOLOGY

(Continued from page 27)

a mechanical "body". Only people whose life was mainly on the intellectual level would be willing to try such a life, or half-life, but they might find it tolerable or even agreeable. I suspect that by the time we know enough human physiology to enable us to keep a severed head alive for even a year, we shall also know enough to slow down the process of ageing very greatly. Nevertheless, I hope the experiment will be tried on me or someone else, if only because we should learn a good deal from it. We might learn, in particular, that other organs than the brain are concerned in consciousness in ways at which our still rather mechanistic physiology has not guessed.

No such experiment could be tried on King Charles' head, because, although a few experimental blood transfusions had already been attempted, it was only in 1667 that Mayow and Lower showed that the blood in passing through the lungs takes up nitro-aerial gas, or oxygen, as we now call it, instead of merely being cooled. And it was not till this century that means were found to stop the blood clotting without rendering it poisonous to the tissues. If this is not done, it clots in a pump, though in future it will probably be possible to make pumps from plastic, which does not induce clotting

However, any human head perfusion had best be tried on a volunteer, rather than a king. The severed head will have to do its best to cooperate, and it would be well to start on a biologist.

OUR DELHI LETTER: From Our Correspondent

Consequences Of Liberalised Import Policy

NEW DELHI had three conferences during the week. The Provincial Educational Ministers met here on Sunday last to decide the allocations to their social education scheme from the lump provision of a crore of rupees made in the Central Budget.

Rs. ten lakhs from this provision is earmarked for the Centrally administered areas and actual allocations were to be determined from Rs. 90 lakhs only. Allocations were also to be determined from another provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made by the Centre towards the training of teachers for basic education.

Demand For Minimum Imports

The first meeting of the Import Advisory Council was held here on Saturday, Feb. 26. The members of the Council, supposed to be importers, took up cudgels on behalf of the manufacturers and demanded banning of imports of articles, which, according to them were running the indigenous industry. Let me cite some of the demands, made by the Members.

Bawa Bachittar Singh wanted total banning of imports of all commodities in which India was self-sufficient. He would allow minimum imports of goods not produced sufficiently to meet the Home demand.

Mr. Munshaw demanded banning of imports of synthetic stones and paints and abandonment of liberal imports of strawwood, millboard, chemicals, drugs and apparatus. He raised discussion on "removal of controls on imports and its liberalisation which was causing injury to indegenous industry.

Mr. B. M. Rohtagi claimed that liberal import policy from July 1948 had been a ruin of Indian Industries, such as electrical accessories

Mr. N. D. Sahukar demanded total ban on the imports of toilet soaps, artificial and genuine jewellery, plastic goods, electric fans, viscoses, wet and dry capsules, assembled cars, trucks, buses

Mr. K. P. Goenka wanted assistance for the protection of automotive industry from foreign competition and claimed that the inclusion of Cigarettes in Open General Licence was detrimental to Indian Cigarette industry. He wanted ban on the imports of Umbrella ribs and Hurricane lanterns and abandoning of the practice of an Income Tax Verification Certificate

The Import Policy of the Government is a war creation. The Government during the war had one principal objective, namely, to win the war by mobilising the full resources of this country. As a corollary, to this, the Government in order to save foreign exchange and shipping space for the war essential, had introduced Import controls. It was a pure accident that this control provided a protective cushion for Indian industries. The argument advanced by some at the last meeting of the Industry Advisory Committee that the quantitive control should continue, because industries had got used to it is analogous to the argument that there should be no removal of war time taxation, because the Government had become used to Excess Profits Tax and the Business Profits Tax

Looking back to the post-war period the quantitive control has some history. Immediately following the cessation of hostilities, the Government had greatly liberalised its Import Policy. There was a swing back to drastic control, which accentuated inflation and prevented India from making full use of sterling releases by Great Britain

In fact, the Government came in for a good deal of criticism by the Parliament for letting lapse the sterling releases. It was in July last year that the policy of discriminating relaxation of imports was announced. The Ministry of Commerce, it will be thus seen, had to fight inflation and prevent a lapse of sterling releases by making proper use of them. The machinery set up for a revision of Import Policy consists of the representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, Finance and Industry. The representatives of the Ministries of Food, Agriculture and Works, Mines and Power are called in, whenever their interests are affected. The policy is revised only by a unanimous decision of this Committee. This is an added argument against any possible complaint that "I am worried about the recent revision that the Government of India has made with regard to Import Policy".

There are two other issues involved. Firstly the Government of India still stand committed to the Policy of discriminating protection, the corner-stone of which is the establishment of its case for protection before the Tariff Board by an Industry seeking protection The Government has already considerably relaxed rules for submission of a case to the Tariff Board.

Commitments

Secondly, the Government of India had entered into a solemn commitment by signing the Havana and Geneva Trade and Tariff Agreements. A bill embodying the Geneva Agreement is pending before the Indian Parliament. Both these agreements are basically opposed to any quantitative control being used for the purpose of giving protection to an industry.

SO LONG as the Policy of Protection remains unaltered and the country remains committed to the World Trade Organisation, it is not open to the Government to give protection by the side-door of quantitive or exchange control.

The Ministry of Commerce had made this point clear. In the Press "communique' issued during the week while explaining the reasons for an additional member for the Tariff Board, the Ministry of Commerce observed:

"Liberalisation of import policy, with effect from licensing period, that commenced on July 1, 1948 and the placing of more articles under OPEN GENERAL LICENCE for imports from soft currency areas, has not unnaturally led to the representations from various industries, claiming protection or assistance which they did not require, when imports were strictly controlled. As Import Control is not generally the appropriate method to be used for securing protection, it is intended that all these claims for protection, where there is a "prima facie" case, should be referred to the Tariff Board for expeditious enquiry and advise".

Consumer Goods Come Out

THERE IS A PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR, FOR WHICH THE COMMERCE MINISTRY SHOULD BE GIVEN SOME CREDIT. THE VERY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RELAXATION OF IMPORT CONTROL HAS BROUGHT OUT CONSUMER GOODS FROM THEIR HOARDS. THE PRICE OF CYCLES, FOR INSTANCE, HAVE DROPPED BY FIFTY PER CENT SINCE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The question of the quality of goods produced by the protected and other industries has assumed considerable importance after the export drive, recently launched by the Government in the Commerce Ministry. In addition to the complaint, made by India's Trade Commissioner in Canada, the following from the proceedings of the Development Committee on glass and enamelware should be read with interest

"It has been represented to the Director General of Industry and Supply that the Indian production of aerated bottles, beer bottles and glassware had not the requisite standard and also that their supplies were not available. The Committee felt that this unsatisfactory position had arisen principally on account of the indiscriminate growth of the Glass factories. The Committee reiterated that some sort of control should be exercised so that the good name of the entire industry did not suffer on account of the activities of the unscrupulous firms"

Coming as it does from the Industry Ministry itself, the problem of maintaining standards of quality of manufactured goods should receive top priority. In fact, the statement of Government's Industrial Policy, made by the Linlithgow Government in 1946 regarded the maintenance of quality as one of the conditions for any assistance to the Industry. One view here is that the total or partial stoppage of imports has had the effect of lowering of standards of Indian manufactured goods.

Power Projects

NEARLY 80 separate power projects are today either under actual execution or under consideration in the various Provinces and States. A proportion of these relate to extensions which are proposed to be made to existing plants.

Nearly 60 of these projects (including extensions) are under actual execution and are likely to be completed by 1953. The aggregate generating capacity of these schemes will amount to about 1,324,000 kilowatts. Some of the larger new projects are under execution in Bihar, Madras, East Punjab, U.P. West Bengal, Bombay, C.P. and Hyderabad.

About 20 large projects, which are expected to produce an aggregate generating capacity of 1,716,000 kilowatts, are expected to be completed between 1953 and 1958. One of the largest of these, the Koyna Project with an installed capacity of 280,000 kilowatts, will be located in Bombay. Other projects include Damodar Valley in Bihar, the Tungbhadra and Mackund in Madras, Hirakud in Orissa Bhakra in East Punjab, Rihand and Yamuna in the United Provinces and Chambal in Madhyabharat.

The United Provinces has nine different Hydro-electric schemes of which three are long-term, likely to be completed between 1955, and 1961. These are the stations under the Pipri Dam Project, Nayar Dam Project and the Pathri Power Project.

Plant has already been odered or is being delivered in connection with the Kanpur Electricity Supply Extension Scheme, the Mohammedpur Hydro-electric Project, Harduaganj Steam Station Extension Scheme, the Sarda Canal Hydro-electric Scheme.

Construction work has started on the Yamuna Hydro-electric Project which will give additional power to the western districts of U.P. Target date of completion (first stage) is 1954. The second stage is to be completed by 1958-59.

When all the projects are completed the Province will have by 1961, additional 4,20,000 Kilowatts of power.

Eleven different schemes are either under execution or under construction. Total estimated cost is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,000 lakhs. This includes Rs. 1,563 lakhs for the Machkund Hydro-electric Project. The Province will have more than 2,60,000 additional kilowatts of power when these 11 schemes are completed. Some of these schemes will be completed in 1949-50 and some more by 1951-52.

New Blood Is Our Only Hope

(Continued From Page 3)

ignoring that within that month several zonal Matches had been played where zonal players had done things of merit. but, as the selectors were not present, they did not figure in their thoughts. Take the Allahabad Match at which, for the first time, the nag of the Caribbean was lowered. Out of the three very successful bowlers there, only one was played at Bombay. The other two, Girdhari and Gaekwad, were never even thought of At least one of them could have been played at Madras and a player called Frank, who made a faultless hundred on a matting wicket which is much more difficult than turf, was not even amongst the first 25 on the selectors' lists. There were some glaring omissions, out of which I shall particularly mention Umrigar and Palwankar, both of whom are University boys of Bombay. Look at the Australian Team. Look at the West Indies Team or the South Africans. You will always see that the last three places are given to lads of 19, 20 and 24: only for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to prove their mettle and to take over, in the years to come, the responsibilities of the elders. Umrigar was the first one to rattle up a hundred in the combined Universities side against the West Indies in their very first Match of the tour. He was asked to be present in Delhi for the first Test Match and was made the 12th man. He was played at Bombay in the second Test and was absolutely responsible for India drawing that match as he, in partnership with Phadkar, went in at Tea time and stayed on till next day after Lunch and put India in a position to draw the Match; Otherwise, she would have lost it. Because Umrigar had made only 30 or 40 runs, the selectors did not play him anymore; forgetting the fact that he had saved India in the Second Test and also was the first man to annex that coveted figure of a Century against the West Indies

India's fielding was definitely bad in all the Matches against the West Indies. We should do well to improve this side of the game: good fielding is as essential for winning a match as good batting and bowling.

Need For Left-Hander

India sadly lacks a left-hander and a good left-hander is worth his weight in gold if you could find one. Look at Arthur Morris of Australia. He goes in No. 1 and he is a problem to the English bowlers. So was Warren Bardolay of Australia and now the Australians have got that young boy, Neil Harvey, only 19 years of age. Take the case of Allan Rae of the West Indies. What a headache he has been to Indian bowlers! He made two centuries in Test Matches and very nearly got a third at Bombay; but, he was out at 97. Young Palwankar, who is a left-hander hit up a fifty against the West Indies at Bombay and it is a pity that he wasn't given a chance in any of the Tests. It is a left-hander that we badly want and a real fast bowler of the type of Nissar, the late Ramji and the late Amarsingh. Goddard discovered late in the tour, after the Calcutta Match, that Indian batsmen did not shape too well against fast-bowling, otherwise, there might have been a different tale for me to tell you of these Test Matches In the first Test Match at Delhi he made Jones, his fast bowler, bowled his first and only spell in the second Innings—just ten overs and no more. It dawned on his after the Calcutta Match to play his two fast-bowlers and that bore fruit as he won at Madras.

Of the players that came out with the West Indies, there were three outstanding men Weekes and Walcott, as batsmen, will make history; and there was that silent man, George Headley who, as you all know, was once braketed with Bradman, has really the best knowledge of the game and had he been in charge, then the West Indies would have won more Test Matches. Goddard, although an excellent man to meet, was rather slow in the uptake and there was nothing brilliant about him; one thing cutstanding in him was his luck with the coin. He emulated Sir Stanley Jackson, known as Jacker — a feat that would probably never repeated again. He won the toss five times and so did Jacker. The only difference was that Jacker spun the coin and his opponent, the Australian Skipper, called wrongly; and John Goddard called five times correctly against the Indian Captain on Indian soil.

May I pass on the formula of the great Dr. W. G. Grace to India's future Captain, who will pilot our side to the Carrebbeans. When the great W. G. had retired from Test Cricket, he used to play against the schools and colleges. His personality and figure are too well-known to need mention and the opposing Captain always suffered from nerves and a feeling of inferiority complex and as the coin was thrown up and as it reached the ground, Dr. Grace used to shout and say: "And so it is! By Jove! we shall bat"

It and which I am asked to give you my impressions of what, in my opinion, should be the future side, I shall do so, on another occasion; but, for the present I have discussed the Test Matches.

Let us not worry. We shall bring back the Rubber from the Carribbean Islands. We shall march with torch of freedom that the Mahatma gave to us. We shall bring back the Rubber and we shall plant that torch of freedom which will bring to our friends, the West Indies. We are still under bondage, the free air that we now breathe.

Can a severed head of a man be kept alive for a few days? Prof. J.B.S. Haldane, the renowned British Scientist, gives an interesting vision of how such a theme is possible, and wishes that the experiment is tried on him!

EXECUTION AND PHYSIOLOGY

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane,

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

JUST three hundred years ago, the British people executed King Charles I—a great event in British history. I will not write of its histroical causes or effects. There is quite enough to be said about its physiology. One can classify animals and plants into two groups. One group is so constituted that if a member of it is divided into two parts, one or both parts die. Man belongs to this group. If a man is divided in two at the wrist, the hand dies, but if bleeding and infection are prevented, the rest of him lives. If he is divided at the neck or anywhere between the crown of the head and the hips, both parts die as both parts of King Charles did.

We do not know exactly were "that two-handed engine" as Milton called the executioner's axe divided his neck. But our descendants probably will. For his mortal remains lie in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, I am told above those of King Henry VIII and below those of one of Queen Anne's numerous still-born children. At a later date it should be possible to determine whether King Henry and the unfortunate baby were both syphilitic as seems probable and whether the mechanisation or royal executions by the French was really a technical step forward

If King Charles had been a geranium, both halves could have lived. So they could if he had been one of most of the higher plants. Many of them are regularly propagated by division. Sometimes it is difficult to get a twig to make roots, but easy to graft it. Quite a lot of the simpler animals can be divided into two, and some of them regularly reproduce in this way, though almost all are capable of sexual reproduction as well.

However, things are not always simple in this case. One flat worm habitually divides in the middle, the tail breaking off and growing a new head. You might think a worm could live for ever like this. But after about a dozen such divisions, the head end invariably dies, though the last tall which is blooded off may live and divide many times. Again in fact the head grows old but the tail does not. When we understand why this is so, we shall perhaps know something more about why we grow old ourselves.

The very simplest animals and plants, however, cannot be divided in this way. They consist of a single cell with a nucleus. If you cut one in two, the half with the nucleus may live, the other half does not. only when a living thing consists of a number of cells or when one cell contains several nucelei, can both halves survive division.

So, animals have started as individuals, that is to say, organisms which cannot be successfully divided. Then they become dividuals, like sea anemones and flat worms, which will survive the operation. Later on the different parts became so interdependent that the vertebrates, arthuropds (insects, spiders, lobsters and so on) and molluscs are individuals once more At least they are so when fully grown. But they are not so in their early stages. A frog's egg starts as a single cell. It divides in two and usually these two cells from the right and left half of the frog But if they are carefully separated, each will develop into a miniature tadpole. The same would certainly be true of human eggs if he could operate on them. About one fertilised human egg in 300 divides in two and each half gives a twin. Such twins are extremely similar, provided they are brought up together but may differ considerably if separated at birth. Our descendants will probably learn how to make this happen more often for it is certainly a saving of pain and trouble to a mother to bring forth two babies at one birth.

Thus we pass from the stage of the individual single cell, through the dividual stage and back again to individuality not only in our evolution but in our development, which in this respect as in others goes through the same kind of stages as our evolution. When a man's head is cut off, there are two distinct causes of death. One the loss of blood the other the division of the nervous system. If the spinal cord is severed in the neck, even though there is little bleeding, death occurs in a few minutes because breathing ceases. The lungs are only emptied and filled because messages come down from the brain to the muscles which expand and contract the chest.

It would be quite possible, however, to keep a man, whose spinal cord had been broken by hanging, alive for some days at least, in an "iron lung." But he would never be able to control his body, and whether life would be worth living on these terms is doubtful. Professor Bernal, in his younger days, thought it would. He pointed out that an animal's head which severed will go on living if it is provided with a proper blood supply from a pump. There is very little doubt that a human head would do the same.

If King Charles' or King Louis' head had been stuck within a minute or so on to a pump which supplied exgenated blood to it, it would almost certainly, after half an hour or so, have come round though to open its eyes and move its lips, and would probably have recovered consciousness.

I hope that if I have an inoperable cancer this experiment will be tried on me. The decapitation could be done gradually under an anaesthetic, and though I do not suppose that my head would survive more than a few days, they would be interesting if not pleasant. I am afraid that it is unlikely that this would be permitted in England, but in some other counties it might be permitted. Bernal thought that such severed heads might live for a long time, and even grow new nerves which would enable them to control

[(Continued on page 25)]

Patter: SAY IT WITH CHILIS

By Asude

The air seems suddenly full of flying rails and angry Railwaymen. I am worried. On the one hand; — if the Railway Minister is to be taken at his word, — or his Secretary's word, all seems to be tabacco in the world of Railways. "Nine Crore surplus!", "No change in fares and freights "Ambitious Loco manufacture!" "More travel comforts promised!" etc. etc.

On the other hand, the cry has gone round that all tools must be down on March 9 if the demands made by the Railwaymen are not met in the meantime.

I see other flaring items about Railway doings in the papers, too. "Greater efficiency in the E. P. Ry.", "Special coaches for long-distance passengers", "Over 859 locomotives ordered from abroad", "New Railway Rates Tribunal to be Set Up", "G.I.P. Railway's surprise defeat by M.S.M." And so on.

The stage seems to be held for the time by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and his troupe and everybody appears to be enjoying the show. But I am worried. I am far from being at ease. For I have a journey in view when the Ideas of March arrive. About the date of the Railwaymen's ultimatum. Mr. Ayyangar is hopeful that the alarm is a false one I hope it is. But I am not at ease.

In the midst of this thicket of bright talks and dark threats, there is just one flicker of light. And that comes in the form of the following little news item in the "Statesman":

"Dining Car on Railways: B.B. & C.I. Rly. Committee against Abolition. The Railway Board's suggestion to abolish Dining cars on Railways is not approved by the Advisory Committee of the B.B. & C.I. Railway. At a recent meeting of the Committee in Delhi, it was suggested that to do so would eventually affect tourist trade."

Reasons are given. "Dining cars helped trains run to time as less time was wasted at stations for refreshments. The advantage of a dining car in the event of an accident was also mentioned."

I suspect that that first sentence has a hidden and sinister significance. It is a dig at quite a number of parties. For instance, it is a sly thrust at the Grand Trunk Express. For, the G.T.E., holy train, has no Dining Car, — unless you call the thing which has that story painted on its walls a "Dining Car." You have got to get down at stations to have your dinner. And that explains why new born babies in the Grand Trunk Express attain majority in the course of the run from Delhi to Madras.

I happen to know that the "waste of time" point does act with some force with the G.T.E. The guard and the driver of that train are specially chosen to suit the tempo of the passengers. And the passengers are no believers in "Rush" or "Run" while travelling to Madras. Diners are cajoled to finish their "Rasam" and "Dosay" in the Refreshment Rooms so that the wheels may not get rusty.

But I don't think this decision of the B.B.C.I. Committee will raise the the stock of the Committee with the High Command. For, it is practically a vote for the "status quo", as you were before Independence came. That is, before one could dictate to you how many chilis ought to be in an Indian curry in Independent India.

That will NOT do. I can understand the B.B. & C.I. Committee's point-of-view and am all for it. But discretion, I suppose, is the better part of truth, — in an Independent regime, — or is it not? I am afraid, the Committee did not see how "Independence" came into the question. I have to explain.

You see, a Refreshment Room has points which no Dining Car can allow, and that is what the Committee lost sight of. I have already pointed out the amount of "lotus' you can eat whilst sitting in a Refreshment Room. You can digest your lunch in a comfortable nap whilst the train awaits your pleasure. The Dining Car servitors have, on the other hand, a deplorable habit of asking you to vacate the tables for the "Second Service", "Closing Down", and other funny reasons.

And then, you have to take into account the momentous question of the fare provided in the Dining Cars. To put it in a nutshell, it lacks lamentably in the stuff which go to make heroes. Chili is one, — the primary one. Gingelly oil is another. And then, you can hardly order for a hot tumbler of "Rasam" in a Dining Car. At least, you couldn't in the bad, British days

There are ever so many other drawbacks. A dining car has to be of modest dimensions. You are before everybody's eye, and everybody's eye seems to be on you. Officially a vegetarian, you cannot relax over an underdone mutton chop in a remote corner as you can in a large Refreshment Room. With a white cap on, I mean.

You cannot distemper the drab walls of a Dining Car with the scarlet juice of "pan". You can, — in a Refreshment Room. All you can do is to smoke in a Dining Car. But then, Smoking is a Sin.

The trouble with the B.B. & C. I. Committee is that they did not see that it is the Spirit which counts, — the New Spirit. If you wish to open a new chapter, you have to bid goodbye to the old. And usher in a new Era, — of Chili, and tamarind, and ground-nut oil, and grass. Not forgetting that Elixir, — the Drink of the Gods, — Nira, of course.

I suggest a compromise. Instead of charging like a bull at a gate, — the B.B. & C.I. might just as well think of certain relaxations, indulgences. Make the Dining Cars more resilient in the matter of comforts and privileges. Let there be a re-orientation of the meaning of the phrase "Creature Comforts."

Tell the Dining Car staff to be more spiritual, — even at the cost of their spirituousness. They have to keep pace with the March of Time. They must not look at the walls for vermil patches. They must not look at the Clock. All those are relics of a pre-Independent age.

I have not the least doubt that if the Committee adopt this intelligent, give-and-take way of approach, — even the Minister for Transport will relent, — and who knows? — may retain the Dinings Cars yet. Say it with Chilis, — that is how great Empires are made.

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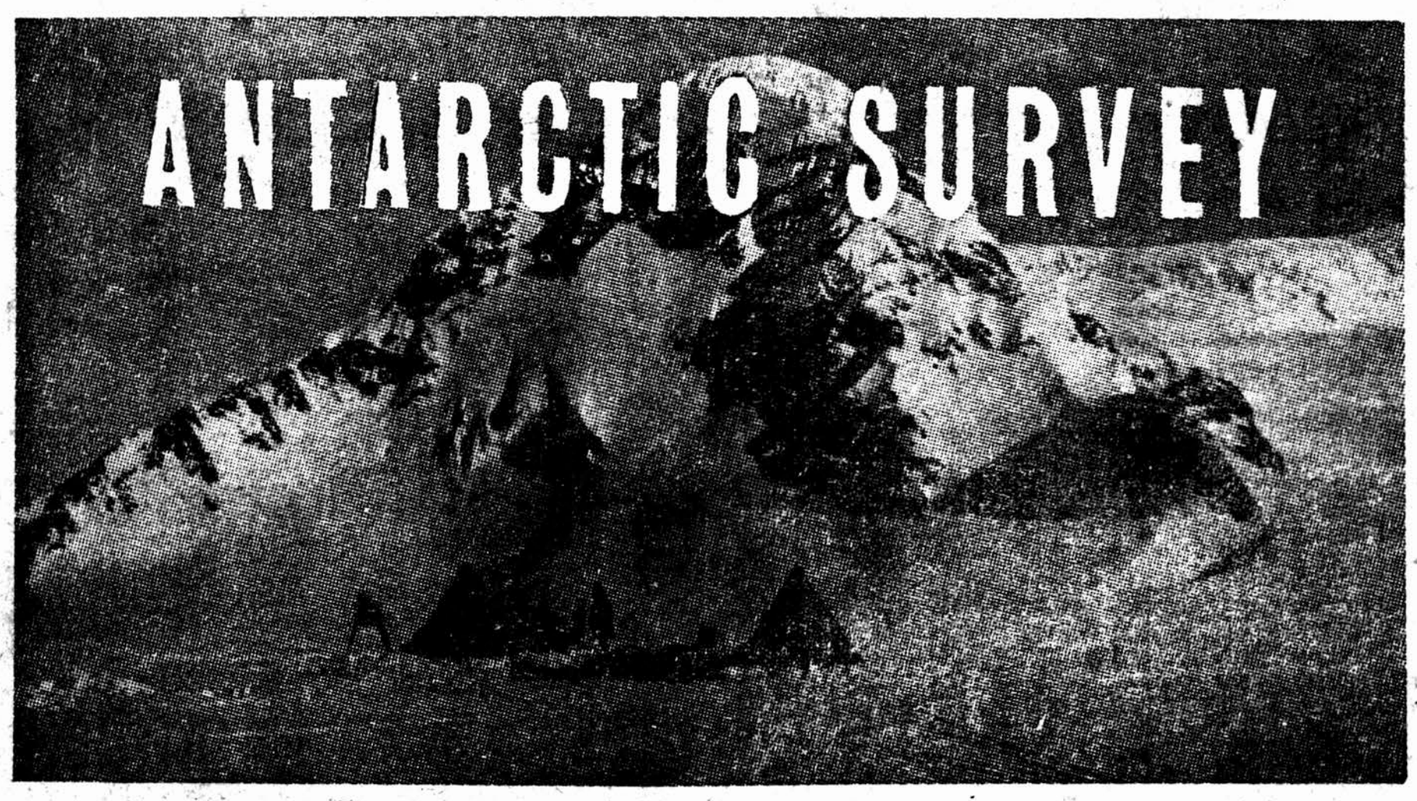

The race for the Antarctic has started with France and Chile sending expeditions to establish their territorial claims. This mystery land of glaciers and ice-barriers has attracted Big Powers because of the prospects of uranium and other atomic materials.

★

Under the British Government, the survey had co-operation of a body whose name recalls the most famous of all British polar explorations, the Scott Polar Research Institute, in unveiling some of the Antarctic's last secrets.

★

This ship is part of the British Scientific Survey of the Falkland Islands dependencies---the South shetlands (600 miles south of the tip of South America), the South Orkneys and a peninsula of the great Antarctic continent itself.

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